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WASHINGTON.

SUPPRESSING INFLATIONISTS.

SHARP TACTICS OF SPEAKER KERR TO PREVENT A SOFT-MONEY DISCUSSION BY MR. HOLMAN AND OTHER DEMOCRATS—JUDGE KELLEY'S SILVER RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Upon the expiration of the morning hour in the House to-day, Mr. Atkins, Democrat, of Tennessee, arose for the purpose of offering a bill providing for the repeal of sections 1 and 3 of the Specie Resumption act, and moved to suspend the rules for its immediate consideration. Mr. Morrison, who anticipated movements of this kind on the part of the soft-money men, jumped up, and, being recognized by the Speaker, moved to adjourn. In point of fact, Atkins had addressed the chair before Morrison, and the award of the floor to the last-named gentleman caused Atkins to inquire with some feeling under what circumstances a gentleman would be recognized to make a legitimate motion. The Speaker replied that he recognized Mr. Morrison before he saw Atkins upon the floor. The vote on Morrison's motion was taken by tellers, resulting in yeas 78, nays 75. The yeas and nays were then demanded, and when the last name on the roll was called the record stood yeas 100, nays 118. During roll-call it became known that Mr. Holman had prepared a resolution upon which he intended to move the suspension of the rules, embracing so much of the platform adopted by the Indiana Republican State Convention as demands the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act. It also became known that Judge Kelley intended to offer a heretical resolution upon the currency, and these facts induced a number of members on both sides who had not voted to record themselves for Morrison's motion to adjourn, and Messrs. Bright, of Tennessee, Townsend, of New-York, Hubbell and Waldron, of Michigan, to change from nay to yea. Thus the completed roll-call stood yeas 118, nays 114, and the House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned. This is the third Monday the inflationists have been defeated in their efforts to obtain a vote upon resolutions declaring for the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act. They are indignant at Speaker Kerr for what they call his partiality in awarding the floor to Morrison and taking Atkins "off his feet," and say his conduct in this particular is in pursuance of an arrangement previously made with Morrison. During the entire morning hour Mr. Cox was in the chair, but upon its expiration the Speaker left his room with Morrison, resumed the chair, and immediately recognized the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for a motion to adjourn. The following is the resolution Judge Kelley would have presented had opportunity offered:

Resolved, That as the constantly increasing production of silver and the discontinuance of its use as money in sums greater than the equivalent of ten American dollars in any one payment by most of the commercial nations has so far reduced its value that United States legal-tender notes and fractional currency will purchase several per cent. more gold than will silver coins of like denomination. It is the sense of this House that the issue of interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver and its manufacture into coin is an unwise and wasteful expenditure of the public revenue, and should be discontinued.

Judge Kelley says his resolution is based upon the following calculation and statement of facts: With gold at 114, the greenback dollar is worth in gold 87 7-10 cents; with silver at $1 16 per ounce of fine, in gold coin, the silver dollar, containing 347 22-100 grains of fine silver, is worth in gold coin eighty-four and three-tenths cents; consequently a greenback dollar is worth three and four-tenths cents more than the silver dollar consisting of two half dollars, or four quarters, or five twenty-cent pieces, or ten dimes.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SAVINGS BANKS BILL—AN EFFORT TO ADVANCE THE TARIFF BILL PROMISED—CONTESTED ELECTIONS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is a bill before the Committee on Ways and Means providing for a tax on the deposits in saivngs banks. There has been some inquiry on the part of savings banks concerning this bill. From such information as has been obtainable it seems safe to say the bill will never be reported or even considered by the committee. Mr. Morrison is about to devote his energies to the management of the Tariff bill, and he is understood to be unalterably opposed to any increase of taxation till the question of taxing tea and coffee has been decided. There will be an attempt to proceed with the Tariff bill in committee this week. It does not now seem possible that it can ever come out of committee, but all depends upon Mr. Morrison. He has shown a good deal of strength as an obstructor in the House and in caucus, and if he has as much power to push as to hold back he can secure a bill from the committee. He now, for the first time, enters upon an important work, which will show whether he has the capacity to lead or direct. As for the passage of the bill, no one can be heard of who seriously expects action upon it in the House, though a simple bill to tax tea and coffee would receive, of necessity, the support of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, for they are thoroughly committed to it.

The House Committee on Elections has concluded the taking of testimony and hearing of arguments in the contested Florida case of Finley against Walls. The committee have not made up the verdict, but will probably report to unseat Walls, who is the sitting member, and admit Finley, a white Democrat.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House a detailed report of the sale and transfer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $1,000,000. The total expense of making the sale was $26,811, of which $19,638 was for advertising. Thomas Cochrane, of Philadelphia, a member of the commission, was paid $3,000 for salary, and $113 for traveling expenses. William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, solicitor to the commission, was paid a similar amount for salary, and $29 for traveling expenses. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held their first regular meeting for the investigation of charges against Senator Spencer. Hon. Matt. Carpenter appeared as counsel for the accused Senator, and Gen. Morgan for the State Government of Alabama. Mr. Carpenter made a motion, and some remarks in support thereof, to require the charges to be made more specific as to dates and otherwise. The committee took no action upon this motion, and after some preliminaries as to the witnesses to be summoned the committee adjourned till two weeks from next Friday, when they expect to begin the taking of testimony.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate to-day heard Hon. Lewis McKenzie, President of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, in favor of a Government subsidy to aid the construction of his road between Alexandria, Va., and the Ohio River. The bill to transfer the land grant of the Texas and Pacific Railroad to the Central Texas and El Paso Railroad was taken up and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. West, and Mr. Ransom. Mr. Storrs, counsel for the Central and Union Pacific, filed his final argument against Senator West's bill in relation to the over-issue of bonds to those roads.

The action of the Senate to-day in respect to the amendments of the West Point Appropriation bill showed that that body will take a stand against the purpose of the House to use the Appropriation bills as vehicles for general legislation. All the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee were agreed to in the Senate, as far as the bill was acted upon. The simple method of reducing salaries will be for the House to pass bills making the necessary changes of law, and then confine the Appropriation bills to the appropriation of money according to law.

The Committee on the District of Columbia to-day held a session with closed doors to examine a witness from New-York who was expected to swear that he had acted as a broker for Commissioner Ketchum in the sale of District 3.65 bonds on speculation. The witness swore that he had never transacted any business whatever for Gen. Ketchum in District bonds. He offered to place his books before the committee to verify his statement. It would seem that the committee have been misled by somebody when they summoned this witness.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION BY PROF. HARKNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—On Saturday evening Prof. William Harkness gave an account of the United States Transit of Venus Expedition before the Philosophical Society of this city. His address embraces a complete history of the organization and operations of the parties which went to the Southern Hemisphere in the Swatara, beginning with the preparation of the outfit at the Naval Observatory here, and including the leading incidents at every port visited. The address was illustrated by photographs taken at the places visited, which were projected on a screen by a powerful calcium light, forming, in fact, a very perfect panorama of the travels of the expedition. The subject will be concluded at the next meeting of the society. Prof. Harkness, in addition to his attainments in science, is an interesting writer and speaker, and his history of the expedition was exceedingly graphic and entertaining.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

AN EXAMINATION OF JAMES E. LYON, OF WISCONSIN, BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The committee this afternoon examined James E. Lyon, of Racine, Wis., but transacting business in New-York, relative to the Emma Silver Mine speculation. He said he originally owned a one-third interest in the Monitor Lode, which afterward became the Emma Mine, and detailed at length how Henry A. Baxter and T. W. Park came to purchase an interest in the Monitor Lode for $375,000. Suits arose, and the witness employed ex-Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, and Gen. Hilyer, under a written contract, as his counsel. He and Stewart visited Salt Lake City, where they met Senator Morton, to whom Stewart related the difficulty of obtaining a trial in the courts of that Territory. Mr. Morton said it was all wrong, when Stewart replied that if Morton would assist he should have $20,000. An effort was made to have Judge McKean removed, but without success. They objected to McKean because he was engaged in trying in his own court a case in which he was interested, being the President of, and a large stockholder in, a company engaged in litigation with another similar mining company. McKean was also interested to the extent of $100,000 in the Tunnel Mining Company, which organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The other Justices were joint partners in Emma Mine interests, and advisers to him. Documents to this effect were forwarded to the President by Stewart, who also sent telegrams to the President, but still McKean was not removed. The Marshal of the Territory was also interested in Emma Mine stock, and hence the witness could not expect to have justice in a suit to preserve his rights. A party in San Francisco had purchased from the estate of Silas Braine, for the nominal figure of $1,000, claims about a quarter or half a mile from the Monitor Lode, and had organized the Emma Mine Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. Stewart advised the witness to consolidate his interest with the new company, which would have shares enough to give to witnesses, Judges, jurymen, and all. The witness was anxious to dispose of his interests to Park, and for a consideration was willing to withdraw both his claim and the suit which he had commenced. Stewart said that Park was not to be trusted, and would swear to a lie, steal records of courts, buy witnesses, and do anything to carry his point. The witness in response to Stewart said: "I have heard Park say hard things about you, and that you would not hesitate to buy Judges, jurors and witnesses at your personal convenience." Although Stewart and Park were not personal friends, the witness asked Stewart to see Park in order to effect a settlement of the business between them. It was agreed that $2,000,000 had been taken out of the mine up to July, 1871, allowing half a million for expenses. The witness was willing to settle on that basis, never having surrendered his one-third interest in the Monitor Lode. Stewart and Park left for New-York, and the former on the 5th of August, 1871, wrote to him that he could not make so good a bargain with Park as he desired. But there was no occasion for much dispute about a worked-out mine. He objected to the contract Stewart proposed with Park, as it did not secure to him the $500,000 promised. Park discharged all the miners but six. No ore was to be taken out of the mine, but only developed, and the mine was to be put in the best possible order for the engineer to examine, as the intention was to sell the mine on its reputation. Senator Stewart and Park went over to England. The witness previously advised Stewart not to identify himself with the property; all that Stewart had to do was to insist on Park paying him $500,000. Stewart said he intended to obtain $700,000. Stewart telegraphed the witness on the 9th of November, 1871, to come to London immediately, and witness went thither accordingly. Stewart informed him there were one hundred mines there for sale, therefore he had been compelled fully to identify himself with the Emma Mine. Prof. Silliman, in his report on the Emma Mine, said there were several facts which, in his opinion, established beyond all considerable doubt the conclusion that the Emma Mine was a true mineral vein of great power, and placed it in the category of the great mines of the world, and that ore to the value of $3,500,000 had already been removed from it. The witness went to London on the 13th of November, 1871, and calling at the Edwards Hotel found that Stewart and Park occupied a room there as an office. Albert Grant, of London, framed the prospectus of the Emma Mine Company, and £100,000 were paid to him as promoter of the scheme; £25,000 were paid to the banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., for the use of their name. J. H. Puleston, of that banking-house, was promised £10,000 for the use of his name, but the money was not paid; and besides the sums expended, Gen. Schenck was presented with 500 shares of stock at £20 a share. Albert Lewis & Sons, of Liverpool, were to have received £8,000, but did not, but Prof. Silliman received £9,000 or £10,000 for making his favorable report. The witness further gave his experience with Stewart, who made various excuses for not obtaining for him the sum promised, and the witness thought that he made a proposition to close the transaction for $250,000. Gen. Schenck wrote a letter to Park on the 1st of December, 1871, saying he was going to resign the Directorship, giving as a reason that he did not want to be criticised by his political enemies. Park said he would have a better letter than that, so when Schenck wrote the letter of the 6th of December, in which he resigned, Park said, this is a better indorsement of the Emma Mine than Schenck's name as a Director. When the scandal against Schenck first became known in England, Park said he had fixed the thing with the General. He required the General to give his note for the stock. Schenck said if the note was not good security he would mortgage his house in Washington. Owing to the famous telegram from Williams, Silliman, and Huzzey, of new and very large discoveries in the Emma Mine, the stock went up. The shareholders thought our Government was backing the speculation, as Major Gen. Schenck's name appeared in the prospectus as Minister from the United States. The testimony of Mr. Lyon will be continued to-morrow.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE ALABAMA SENATOR—GEN. SCHENCK'S CASE—THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day to complete its preliminary arrangements for the investigation of the manner of Senator Spencer's election. Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter appeared for Mr. Spencer. A number of witnesses were summoned to give testimony a week from Friday, until which time the committee's further consideration of the case was postponed.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning to proceed with the investigation of Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine, but there being some doubt in the minds of the members of the committee whether there was distinct and definite authority to undertake the investigation, it was finally resolved, after much discussion, that the committee ask the House for further instructions and leave to sit during the session of the House. The committee then adjourned to 2 o'clock to-day. Its sessions during the investigation are to be open to members of the press.

The bill reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to-day in regard to the President's salary provides that from and after the 4th of March, 1877, it shall be fixed at $25,000 per annum.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIES—THE SCIENCE OF MONEY—PATENT EXAMINERS—CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE—COURT DECISIONS—LIBEL SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Babcock and Mr. Levi P. Luckey this morning resumed the discharge of their respective duties at the Executive Mansion as usual. Gen. Babcock says that prior to his return here yesterday morning he gave no intimation to any one as to his future course, and had uttered no word to justify the various contradictory reports and speculations in the newspapers.

Availing themselves of a recess of the Ohio Legislature, about thirty-five members of both parties, accompanied by Speaker Grosvenor, are on a visit to Washington. This morning they paid their respects to the President.

The proposition has been submitted to the Government, and also sent to Mr. Cox, and by him laid before the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is Chairman, that the Government appoint a committee of scientific experts to ascertain: First, whether scientists themselves can agree as to whether there is, or is not, at present extant, such a truthful, systematic, exact, and logical conception of the facts, laws, and nature of the subject of money, or currency, as to constitute the science of money; and, second, if they can so agree; and if (1) there is such a science now known, then to agree upon and to make, if possible, a concise and intelligible restatement of the same; and if (2) there is not such a science known, then, to evolve, discover, or create, it possible, such a science, and to state it in the most intelligible form upon which they can agree, it being taken for granted that (and the parties appointed would be expected to so accept it) this, like any other subject or department of natural phenomena, is susceptible of being reduced to a scientific exactness and formula wherein it shall be susceptible of demonstration as to the relation of its phenomena; that is, put into such form as to present to us a body of knowledge whose phenomena shall be arranged so as to exhibit the reason or causes by which they are governed in their legitimate relation and interdependence, if the time has come for such a science, and it is thought that it has.

Senator Hitchcock's bill to improve the Civil Service of the Patent Office, provides that no person shall be hereafter appointed to the corps of examiners in the Patent Office without passing a satisfactory examination as to his knowledge of the Patent laws, &c. It also provides that all such appointments shall be made by the President, and be subject to confirmation by the Senate, and that the tenure of office shall be for life, unless a cause for removal is based upon and sustained by specific charges of fraud or incompetency.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John C. Meyers, of Nebraska, to be Consul General at Shanghai; J. De Forest Porter, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Wyoming; James Lawrence, Agent for the Ponca Indians, Dakota; Charles H. Lyford, Postmaster at Vineland, N. J.; James A. Connelly, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; John J. Jenkins, United States Attorney for Wyoming; United States Marshals—Joseph D. Bates, for Connecticut; William J. Phillips, for the Eastern District of Texas; William Nelson, for Utah Territory.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, states as his opinion that the production of gold and silver after the 1st of May will be $7,000,000 per month, of which half will be in gold, and that the fact cannot but have an important bearing on the gold premium. The Controller of the Currency has prepared a statement showing that the amount of additional national bank currency issued under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1875, from Jan. 27, 1876, to Feb. 20, 1876, inclusive, is $412,185; issued previously, $13,408,575, and the total issue from the date of the approval of the act to this time is $13,820,760.

The following notice to national banks has been issued by the National Bank Redemption Agency: "In consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for the transportation of United States securities, national banks will be required to prepay the express charges on all remittances of United States currency forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for their credit in the five per cent. fund on and after March 1, 1876. Reimbursement may, however, be made without such expense by deposits of United States notes with the Assistant Treasurer, or by remittances of national bank notes to the Treasurer of the United States, and the Redemption Agent, in the same manner as heretofore."

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision in regard to the famous Chorpenning claim. It was contended that the reference of this claim by Congress to the Postmaster General, and his decision that between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand dollars were due to the claimant, constituted an award binding on the Government. The court now sustains a demurrer to this assertion, and holds that the action above stated was not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

A motion was made in the Court of Claims to-day to enter judgment on the Supreme Court mandamus in the case of Marshall O. Roberts and others, Trustees of the Sloo estate. The motion will, of course, be complied with, but it remains for the lower court formally to complete and fix the precise amount due under the Supreme Court's decision, of the Government's liability. The amount, according to the statutory requirements which the Supreme Court decides must govern is a little more than a million dollars. The claim is for extra ocean mail service, performed twenty to twenty-five years ago, between New-York and California.

To-day, in the Circuit Court, the case of A. H. Wilder against William Welsh was called and is on trial. This is a suit for libel, in which the damages are laid at $100,000, which was instituted April 2, 1874. The declaration in the case charges that the defendant, in a letter addressed to George H. Stuart wrote falsely and maliciously of and concerning plaintiff, he being engaged in furnishing supplies to the Indians under contracts made with the United States, and that his accounts at the time were pending for settlement before the proper officers of the Government.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY—THE CANDIDATES TO BE SELECTED—AN OUTLINE OF THE PLATFORM TO BE ADOPTED—A UNITED AND HOPEFUL PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—Until a late hour this afternoon the Republicans of Connecticut were wholly at sea in regard to the action of the convention of to-morrow. Nothing was known, nothing could be guessed, as to the candidates, and very little as to the platform. Concerning the former, there was only a general determination to get the strongest possible men; but who to get or how to get them were matters which could only be conjectured. Several gentlemen, as well known beyond the State as in it, had been mentioned, but all had declined, for personal reasons, to run. The desire for a strong candidate went so far, that telegrams were sent to Gov. Jewell asking for the use of his name to head the ticket; but the purport of his answer was that there are better men in the State than himself, and urging the election of some one else. Most delegates did not believe this, but the conclusion being reached that under present circumstances the wishes of Gov. Jewell should be respected, their attention was turned in other directions. Preference soon settled on Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, and it being once understood that he would serve, it was speedily ascertained that he will be the nominee. Mr. Robinson is one of the best known and ablest lawyers in the State. He has long been prominent in its politics as a Republican, is extremely popular, is one of the best speakers in the State, and is universally regarded as the strongest possible candidate who can be selected. His name will put an end to what little is left of the old feud between New-Haven and Hartford, for it will be presented by New-Haven. The party will thus enter the contest thoroughly united. The candidate for Lieutenant Governor will be Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury. He is a gentleman of culture and wealth, who could have had the nomination for the first place if his business engagements had permitted him to accept it, but who is willing to take the second place, as the office will not occupy all his time. For Secretary of State, Hon. Francis A. Walker, of New-Haven, so well known as United States Census Superintendent, will be named, and an equally good selection will be made for Treasurer in Jeremiah Olney, of Windham. The Controller will be either Eli Curtis, of Watertown, John T. Rockwell, of Winsted, or E. W. Marsh, of Bridgeport, and either will make an entirely satisfactory nominee. The ticket, as a whole, is regarded as the strongest the Republicans have been able to put before the people for several years, and delegates to-night are jubilant over the prospect of success which its excellence gives them.

The platform will be equally good, for it is to be brief, pointed, and sound in all its parts. The financial resolution will be especially distinct. It will declare that greenbacks were a necessity forced upon the country by the rebellion; that the fixed policy of the Republican Party has recognized them only as a temporary expedient, with a return to specie payment at the earliest possible moment, and to this end it demands a strict adherence to and an enforcement of the Resumption act. There is also to be a very explicit resolution on the school question, demanding that public schools shall be kept free from all sectarian influence. There will be a resolution declaring against a third term as a matter of principle; but, in the same or another, the administration of President Grant, Secretary Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell will be heartily commended for the reforms they have attempted or effected in their respective departments, and in the case of Bristow, it is thought there will be a special commendation of the whisky prosecutions at St. Louis, which it is said, however, is not intended to have any direct reference to the case of Gen. Babcock.

While it may not be in the report of the committee, it is quite probable that a resolution will be offered—and if offered it will undoubtedly be passed—expressing the preference of the Connecticut Republicans for Hon. Marshall Jewell as a candidate for President. Two of the delegates at large to Cincinnati will be Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of the First District, and Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of the Second District, but the other two have not yet finally selected their representatives. Electors will not be named until the meeting of the convention, to be held in the Summer, but which has not yet been called. Hon. Henry C. Robinson had been selected for temporary Chairman to-morrow, but since it has been settled that he is to be the candidate for Governor, the State Committee has determined to make another selection, but a decision will not be reached until a late hour. Hon. S. W. Kellogg will probably be the President of the convention, and it is equally probable that Hon. Lynde Harrison will again be Chairman of the State Committee. The usual caucus of delegates was held this evening, and although there were no speeches it was easy to see that the Republicans of Connecticut are entering the canvass not only with vigor but with confidence. The party is at last thoroughly united, and although no rash promises are made, there is hope instead of the despondency which usually marks the opening of a Republican campaign in Connecticut. The caucus was presided over by Mr. Ezra Hall, of Hartford, with Mr. Francis E. Harrison, of New-Haven, as Secretary, and the call of the roll showed that a large majority of the delegates were present, which is an unusual circumstance in this State, where most of the members can reach the city in a few hours on the day of the meeting, and before the hour for which the convention is called.

Everything has been arranged for to-morrow with the exception of the two vacancies in the delegation to Cincinnati. At the meeting of the State Committee this evening Hon. John A. Tibbetts, of New-London, was chosen for temporary Chairman of the convention. At the several caucuses Sabin L. Sayles was selected for delegate at large from the Third Congressional District; but the Fourth could not agree upon a representative. The district delegates are agreed upon with the exception of the one from Litchfield, and are as follows: S. K. Porter, Hartford; Lynde Harrison, New-Haven; John A. Tibbetts, New-London; Samuel F. Fessenden, Fairfield; Jeremiah Olney, Windham; William T. Elmer, Middlesex; Dr. Summers, Tolland. This, as a whole, is a strong delegation, fairly representing the brain and culture of Connecticut.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The general passenger and ticket agents of the railroads south of the Ohio River met in convention here to-day for the purpose of adjusting passenger rates. On account of the absence of representatives of important Texas roads, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

GOV. KELLOGG OF LOUISIANA.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST HIM—AN UNSEEMLY SCENE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—After seven hours and a half of debate, at 4:30 o'clock Mr. Wiltz moved the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against William Pitt Kellogg, with the resolutions accompanying the report, recommending that articles of impeachment be preferred against him for high crimes and misdemeanors. The yeas and nays were called. Mr. Stafford, and other members, asked permission of the House to explain their votes when their names were called, and a storm of yeas and nays greeted the request. The majority report, and resolutions accompanying the same, were adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 45 nays. The hall of the House, and the lobbies above and below were thronged with spectators during the whole time of the discussion of the question. The manager of the New-Orleans Clearing-house has written a letter to the *Times*, arguing against the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

Following is the resolution adopted by the House:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That a committee of members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate of the State of Louisiana, and at the bar thereof impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 14, 1875, and acquaint the Senate that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said William P. Kellogg to answer said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker thereof to prepare and present for the consideration of the House, articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and that they be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers in furtherance of their investigations.

The Speaker appointed as the committee Messrs. Wiltz, Koontz, and Hall, of New-Orleans; Kidd, of Jackson Parish, and Young, of Claiborne. On their arrival at the Senate Chamber they found the Senate in executive session. A committee of Republican Senators met them and arranged an agreement, viz.: that the House should remain in session until the Senate could organize as a Court of Impeachment, the Senate to notify the House what time would be given them to sustain their charges by testimony.

The Senate at once organized as a Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling presiding, and adopted an order requiring the House to present their charges, with the testimony, at 7 P. M. As the Secretary of the Senate reached the door of the House with this order the House adjourned till Wednesday, March 1. The Senate thereupon took a recess.

On their reassembling, the attorneys of the Governor presented to the court the following order:

Whereas, The House of Representatives has notified the Senate that it has impeached William P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, said House has acted in said impeachment contrary to law in this, that it has refused to permit said William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, to appear before the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against him, either in person or by counsel, and has refused to furnish him with a list of witnesses relied upon to support the charges made; and whereas, it is a notorious fact that said impeachment is prompted by partisan and revolutionary purposes; and whereas, it was agreed by said House by act No. 1 of Extra Session of 1875, in pursuance of the terms of agreement, known as "Wheeler's Adjustment," that said William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, should not be impeached for any acts committed prior to the adoption of said act, and that the House of Representatives would henceforth accord him full support in the maintenance of the laws and the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State; and whereas, this resolution of impeachment is in violation of said agreement; and whereas, the acts of said William P. Kellogg, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, are fully known to each and every member of this Senate, and known to us not to be criminal or unlawful; and whereas, the Senate has adopted a notice for the House to appear and make good its charges; and whereas, said House has hurriedly adjourned until next Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., knowing that but little more than one day of the session will then remain; and whereas, the adjournment is believed to have been taken for the purpose of defeating a full investigation of said charges; and whereas, we believe said William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, to be innocent of any criminal act or of any high crime or misdemeanor; and whereas, the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives recited no specific grounds of impeachment against the said W. P. Kellogg; and whereas, the House of Representatives has failed to appear and present any specific charges or accusations against the said W. P. Kellogg, Governor, notwithstanding the said House has had full and sufficient time for said purpose; therefore

It is ordered by the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, that the impeachment presented by the House of Representatives be dismissed by reason of the failure of said House to prosecute the same, and this order have the same force and effect as a judgment of acquittal.

A vote was called for on the adoption of this preamble and order. As the vote was being taken, a committee of five, appointed by the Speaker of the House, appeared and presented an authorization from the Speaker to act as managers of the impeachment. The point was raised and sustained, after an excited protest from Mr. Wiltz, that the Speaker had not the right to appoint managers after the adjournment of the House. The order of acquittal was finally adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 9.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention will be held in Trenton, Wednesday, May 17.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* advises the greenback men in Connecticut to put a State ticket in the field immediately.

Ex-Gov. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, has come forward again, and announces that he is a candidate for Congress.

The Kansas House passed a strictly prohibitory liquor bill by a vote of 45 to 38, on Tuesday, and it was expected to pass the Senate.

The Daviess County, Ky., Republicans, at their recent convention, declared in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bristow for the Presidency.

Capt. W. L. Bragg, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, has withdrawn from the committee, saying that he has made so many pecuniary sacrifices that his resignation is absolutely demanded as an act of justice to his creditors and his family.

A Boston correspondent writes: "Ex-Gov. Talbot has been asked to run for Congress against Mr. Tarbox, but he thus far declines. Ex-Gov. Claflin will probably have the nomination against Mr. Warren. In the Sixth, (Butler's old district,) the way is almost open for Dr. Loring to run."

Looking regretfully at the Kentucky Legislature, and sadly realizing its failure, a Democratic paper of that State says: "The expectations of its friends have not been realized, and the apology for failure is found in its inexperience. The lesson learned is that wind work on the hustings is very different from erudite statesmanship."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Jeffersonian Democrat*, fortunately, is published only once a week. It is rather too solemn for every-day reading. The first page of its latest issue is mainly occupied by two letters, one of which is headed, "As Mr. Davis and his associates did not commit treason, amnesty is not an appropriate remedy;" and the other, "The idea of 'sacredness' in public debts discussed and repudiated."

The Democrats of Bangor, Me., asked Congressman Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, to come and help them celebrate Washington's Birthday. He did not go, but wrote them that the Southern people with unprecedented unanimity are ready and willing to meet the Northern people in a spirit of amity, deference, and concession. He also said: "A people who were brave enough to fight for their convictions will never be mean enough to surrender their honor and confess themselves criminals. The confession, if made, would be false."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE JERSEY CITY COMMISSION—FISHING IN THE DELAWARE—THE CANAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 28.—Both houses reassembled to-night. In the Senate Mr. Abbett introduced a bill designed to meet the case of the Jersey City Commissions. Under the present charter, the vacancies existing there are filled by the House on joint meeting. Senator Abbett's bill provides that the vacancies thus filled, or filled by the Governor and Senate, shall be filled by the Mayor and Council of the cities in which the vacancies exist. Four years ago some Salem County fishermen, fishing in the Delaware River, were seized by the Delaware authorities, conveyed on an armed steamer to Wilmington, and there fined. A Commission was appointed to define the right of New-Jersey citizens to fish in the Delaware, but that Commission have, it is said, done nothing as yet. To-night Senator Plummer presented a memorial from Salem County, asking that some action be taken, and a resolution was passed empowering the Governor to take whatever action he may deem necessary to protect the sovereignty of the State. A communication from the Governor setting forth the inadequacy of accommodations for the prisoners confined in the State Prison was read in both houses. There are less than four hundred cells for the confinement of 700 male convicts, and in some cells, originally designed for but one, sometimes two and three are imprisoned. In the House Mr. Brantigam offered a bill for the establishment of a park on Jersey City Heights, on Palisade avenue and the Ravine road. Mr. Matthews presented one for the organization of canal companies. Twenty-five thousand dollars of capital for each mile must first have been subscribed, and $1,000 per mile paid in, before the charter can be procured. No canal can cross or be run parallel with any railroad already organized without the consent of such railroad. The canal shall not exceed two hundred feet in width, and the works shall not occupy more than four hundred feet on either side. The bill empowering lawyers to sue for their office and counsel fees was defeated in the House.

MOB LAW IN TENNESSEE.

A COLORED MAN LYNCHED AT LEBANON—THE TARDINESS OF JUSTICE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the *American* says at 12 o'clock last night twenty-five or fifty armed men went to the Lebanon Jail, thirty miles from here, and demanded the keys from the Jailor, which he refused them. The Jailor's wife, fearing that the party would kill her husband, delivered up the keys. The jailor had threatened to kill any one who attempted to enter the front door, which he defended. The mob broke into the rear, and took from a cell Porter Williamson, one of the alleged murderers of Robert Hamilton, whose place Williamson and a man named Beggarly went to rob last March. They carried him one and a half miles from Lebanon, hung and shot him, and left him hanging beside the road. Williamson's body was cut down this morning at 9 o'clock, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown. The party came and departed from Lebanon so quietly that only about half a dozen people outside of the jailor and his wife were aware what was occurring. It is supposed that Williamson was lynched on account of the tardiness of justice, he having twice been granted a new trial. Williamson and Beggarly had confessed the murder of Hamilton.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTERS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—The steam-boat Osceola, Capt. Bowman, from the St. Francis River, for Memphis, with 300 bales of cotton, struck a snag at Peter's Landing, forty miles below here, at 11 o'clock last night, and sunk in eight feet of water. No lives were lost. The steamer City of Augusta brought the passengers up, and the steamer Ella is taking off the cotton, which will all be saved in a damaged condition.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—It is estimated upon reliable data that the loss by the burning of the steamer Mary Bell at Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, will reach over half a million dollars. She had a large number of passengers with valuable baggage. She was believed to be the largest steamer ever constructed for navigating the Mississippi or any other river, the extreme length or her hull being 325 feet and her breadth 56 feet. In constructing the boat over a million feet of water-seasoned oak was used. She had a battery of eight steel boilers. She cost over $125,000. The insurance on her cargo will fall heavily on Memphis and New-Orleans underwriters. There was no insurance on the boat in Cincinnati.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 28.—The steamboat Rapides, from Tensas for New-Orleans, sank five miles below here about 2 o'clock this morning. The boat is a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

PIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—In the shooting tournament to-day for a purse of $1,000, open to the world, entrance $10, one hundred to fill or pro rata; class prizes; seven single birds; twenty-one yards rise; H and T traps; with twenty-three entries, the first money was won by J. H. Acklin, the second by Ike Partington, and the third divided between ties of five. R. McGrow, of Covington, Ky., in shooting off ties of seven had killed 3 birds at twenty-six yards and 6 at thirty-one, leading the score by 1, when he was declared the winner. This decision was afterward reversed on challenge, it being shown that McGrow was two inches inside of the line at the last shot. The bird was therefore scored as lost, leaving McGrow a tie with Bogardus and Acklin, the latter finally winning the prize. The second event was for a purse of $500, same conditions as the first event; twenty-six entries. L. C. Lebreton won the first money, A. H. Bogardus the second, and E. T. Manning—who killed eighteen birds out of nineteen—the third.

The weather was clear and pleasant, and there was a good attendance at the fair to-day. The King of the Carnival arrived, and his reception was a grand affair. The streets were thronged.

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The deadlock which has existed in the first branch of the City Council for several weeks owing to the refusal of the ten reform members, constituting half of the first branch, to go into joint convention to confirm nominations by the Mayor for city offices, was compromised to-night and both branches went into joint convention. A number of nominations for city officers were confirmed, among which were R. T. Baldwin and Enoch Pratt as Finance Commissioners, James M. Buchanan as Counselor, and J. V. L. Findlay as Solicitor. All the nominations (twenty) for School Commissioners were confirmed. That for Register was laid over until Wednesday. All the parties confirmed are Democrats.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 448¾; California, 90¼; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 65¾; Chollar, 94½; Savage, (new stock,) 13¾; Imperial, 10¼; Mexican, 25¾; Gould and Curry, 21¼; Best and Belcher, 64¼; Hale and Norcross, 49½; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 101½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 30½; Belcher, 37¾; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Exchequer, 15¼; Overman, 74¾; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 60½; Succor, 2¾.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Advices from Nassau state that the steamer City of Galveston is still ashore, and although little injured it will be difficult to get her off. All the coffee aboard was saved. The steam-ship Leo, which arrived to-day from Nassau, brought ten of the passengers of the City of Galveston.

The British brigantine Cairo, from New-Orleans, for Cork, Ireland, went ashore on Sanday Coy Bar on the 14th inst. The vessel is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 28.—The demurrer to the application for a mandamus to enforce the delivery to the Paris and Danville Railroad of the bonds of the township was sustained this morning by Judge Davis, he holding that the company did not comply with the conditions of the vote granting aid to the company. The application of Eastern capitalists to be made parties defendant to an action to foreclose the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, which was argued last week before the same court, and taken under advisement was to-day denied.

RIVER PIRATES CAUGHT.

THE EXPLOITS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

THREE OF THE THIEVES CAPTURED BY CAPT. WILLIAMS AND HIS DETECTIVES—HOW THE PIRATES OPERATED—THE MANNER OF THEIR DETECTION—OTHER ARRESTS EXPECTED.

For several years past the fact has been generally recognized in Police circles that the Harbor Police were not only utterly incapable of preventing river thieving, but that in many instances the detectives of the River Police were criminally implicated with the thieves in the furtherance of robberies on the river. Since the days of Saul and Howlett, who crowded a long life of infamy into the short span of boyhood, and finally expiated their crimes on the Tombs scaffold, river thieving has remained the same. Detective Elder, of the Central Office, said: "River thieves are the men who have not the brains to be burglars, but who do not hesitate to murder in order to steal a coil of rope." Not long since two men named William Doogan and Richard Carrol were arrested by the detectives of the Harbor Police for robbing the brig Mattano, and sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. Almost every Police officer in the City knew they were innocent, and when Detective Elder discovered that the robbery had been perpetrated by "Patsy" Conroy, "Larry" Griffin, and the remainder of the gang of masked burglars, Doogan and Carrol were pardoned out of State Prison. It was thought that with the conviction of Conroy and his party river thieving would cease, but on Saturday morning last the exploits of the "old gang" were fairly thrown in the shade by the desperate robberies committed on the Jersey shore. The grain schooner Jane A. Chamberlain, Capt. Booye, was boarded by the pirates, five in number, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. Capt. Booye was surprised in his cabin, and the thieves, who were all masked, having tied handkerchiefs over the lower portion of their faces, ransacked the vessel. They stole a watch, a couple of coats, some rope, and $15. One of the pirates who was called by his companions "Captain Jim," persistently requested them to kill Capt. Booye and "put him out of the way." The other members of the gang saved Capt. Booye's life by saying that he was "no account." From the Chamberlain the pirates, who were in a long, gray row-boat, pulled rapidly to the powder-boat Sally and Sophy, which was lying a little distance to the south-west of the Chamberlain and to the south of the Communipaw Ferry. The only man on board the powder-boat was the keeper, Owen McCaffrey, an old but sturdy Irishman. McCaffrey was struck on the head with the butt-end of a pistol, and robbed of a few dollars he had in his pocket. He was then thrown into his bunk, and the river thief known as "Captain Jim" wanted to "drive a few balls through him," but was again prevented by the other ruffians, who seemed averse to shedding any blood. When the river thieves jumped into their boat Capt. Jim said to his companions: "Boys, if a Police boat comes along let's jump in and tackle them; we're two to one." The next vessel boarded by the pirates was the schooner Samuel Wood. They ran alongside and climbed up the fore-chains to the deck. The steward, Alfred Wilson, and the first mate, John Broand[illegible], were in the cabin when the pirates broke in. They attempted to make resistance, and were speedily covered by the revolvers of the thieves and compelled to submit to being plundered. A small amount of money, some ropes, and a watch were taken from this vessel. On leaving the Samuel Wood the pirates steered straight for the schooner Highladner, Capt. Wood, which was lying near by. Capt. Wood was seated in his cabin, and hearing a noise on deck rushed up the companion-ladder and saw the pirates boarding his vessel. One of the gang took the light from the forward rigging, and entering the cabin with his companions, presented a revolver at Capt. Wood and ordered him to remain quiet under penalty of his life. When the thieves had plundered the vessel they left, firing a shot at Capt. Wood, which slightly injured him in the face.

But these daring and desperate robberies were nothing in comparison with the last exploit of the pirates in boarding and robbing the schooner Alathea, Capt. Allen Darby, which was lying at the foot of Morris street, Jersey City. Capt. Darby, who was in his cabin, locked the door, and taking up his revolver, which was empty, endeavored to load it and protect himself. One of the thieves, who was looking through the cabin window, saw Capt. Darby with the revolver in his hand, and cried out, "Capt. Jim, he is going to shoot." The leader of the pirates shouted, "Break in the door," and the cabin door was forced open. Capt. Darby, seeing that resistance was useless, threw down his empty revolver, and surrendered. "Capt. Jim" picked up the revolver and said "Is this loaded?" Capt. Darby said, "No, Sir." "Then," said "Capt. Jim," "I'll try it on you, anyhow," and placing the muzzle of the revolver over Capt. Darby's heart, snapped every chamber. By this time the other thieves had ransacked the cabin, and stolen about $70 and a gold watch. Then "Capt. Jim," seeing that day was breaking, said, "Boys, let's get out of here," and he struck Capt. Darby two heavy blows on the head with the butt end of the revolver, and felled him senseless and bleeding to the floor.

Such, in brief, is the history of the robberies committed by the river pirates on Saturday morning, but there is no doubt that from information now in the hands of the Police, they had robbed many schooners and coasting vessels almost every night during the past month. The credit of arresting these desperate ruffians belongs solely to Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, and Detectives Musgrave and Kenneally, of his command. Detective Musgrave was a Whitehall boatman in former years, and now holds the champion oarsman's badge of the river. Two years ago, while on duty on South street, he shot and killed the notorious river thief Joseph "Gale," alias "Socko," and was thanked by the Coroner's Jury for doing so. He also arrested Martin Broderick, "Denny" Mahoney, "Pat" Conroy, and nearly all of the prominent river thieves on the East River. Officer Kenneally is also well known on the river border and has effected many brilliant arrests. While the Harbor Police detectives were lying idle, information reached Capt. Williams on Sunday morning which led him to believe that the pirates were a number of desperate ruffians formerly members of the old Fourth Ward gang, but who of late had made their head-quarters in Jackson street, in the Seventh Ward, in a saloon kept by John Perry, formerly a burglar and State Prison convict. This information seemed so thoroughly founded that Capt. Williams and Detective Musgrave at once proceeded to work up the case. They soon discovered that the information was correct, and that the pirates had embarked in their row-boat from the foot of Pier No. 4 North River, late on Friday night. By the exercise of considerable ingenuity they learned the name of the person who had the boat in charge. This man, on being captured, confirmed the information already obtained by Capt. Williams, and gave the names of the leaders of the gang as "Waddy," John Lowrey, and "Matty" Ryan. Three more desperate ruffians cannot be found in the country. John Lowrey, presumably the worst of the gang, was in his boyhood a boon companion of Saul and Howlett, and participated in the various robberies and murders committed by them. On the night before Saul and Howlett shot the watchman, for which murder they were executed, they asked him to join them in the job of robbing the vessel, but he was too drunk to go along. Subsequently, in connection with the notorious "Mag" Moran, he kept the dance-house called "The Rising States," but better known as "Bilkers' Hall," in Water street, and while there was arrested by Detective Mullen for robbing a sailor of $[illegible]. He was convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years. On his release he returned to his old ways and robbed a bark lying at the foot of Dover street. He left his old coat behind him in the cabin, and in the pocket of that coat was a certificate from Sing Sing Prison that John Lowrey was a competent engineer. Detectives [illegible] and [illegible] promptly arrested Lowrey, and he was [illegible] to the State Prison for five years. [illegible] has been at liberty. Lowrey is [illegible] years old, five feet seven inches in height, with clean-shaven face, downcast look, and prominent cheek bones. His nominal residence is at No. 18 Cherry street, but he constantly circulates among the thieves' dens of the Fourth and Seventh Wards.

Charles Myers, alias "Waddy," the second one of the party, is an equally notorious character, and even more desperate than Lowrey. Years ago he was a constant frequenter of "Slaughter-house Point," on the corner of James slip and Water streets, and a boon companion of John Dobbs, "Larry" Griffin, "Patsy" Conroy, "Abe" Coakley, "Low" Madden, and the desperate thieves who frequented it eight years ago. Detective Finn, of the Fourth Precinct, with a private officer, arrested Myers and "Abe" McDonald at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets on a charge of burglary. Myers tripped the private officer, and, after a desperate struggle on the sidewalk, gained the ascendancy, and was about to escape, when Detective Finn fired on him and shot him in the thigh. Myers surrendered and was taken to the New-York hospital, where he remained for some weeks. He was then taken to White Plains for trial, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years. Matthew Ryan is a noted and desperate Fourth Ward thief. He never hesitated to use a knife, and was sent to State Prison for stabbing a man at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. Since his release he has become noted as a river thief.

On learning the names of the thieves, Capt. Williams with his detectives spared no exertions to find them. The North and East Rivers were thoroughly searched, and during the terrible weather on Sunday night the officers were constantly on the track of the criminals. At length Capt. Williams learned that a woman who formerly lived with "Jack" Robinson, keeper of a thieves' den in Elizabeth street, was very intimate with Lowrey. Accompanied by Officers Musgrave and Kenneally, he went to the residence of the woman at No. 16 Batavia street, and forcing open the doors, found Lowrey in concealment there. He at first endeavored to escape; but on finding himself covered by the ready revolvers of the officers, surrendered at discretion, and was conveyed under a strong guard to the Fourth Precinct Station, in Oak street. The arrest of Lowrey proved a most fortunate one, because in his possession was found a heavy five-chambered Colt revolver, which effectually identified him as one of the gang. Capt. Williams then learned that Myers was, in all probability, at the thieves' den of "Jack" Robinson, No. 9 Elizabeth street. The doors of the place were closed, but, acting under the orders of Capt. Williams, Detective Musgrave pretended to be drunk and staggered against the door. One of the thieves inside, after looking through a peep-hole, opened the door. Musgrave fell into the saloon, and, while the thieves were picking him up preparatory to robbing him, Capt. Williams and Officer Kenneally walked in and arrested Myers. He offered no resistance, but innocently inquired what he was wanted for, and, on being informed, pathetically declared that he was as innocent as the child unborn.

After locking Myers up in a separate cell from Lowrey, Capt. Williams and Detective Musgrave went to look for Ryan, and finally found him at the dance-house of James Miller, at No. 99 James street. He was also locked up.

Capt. Williams brought the prisoners before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the nominal charge of being suspicious persons, and had them remanded to the station-house. In the afternoon the complainants were brought into the station-house and confronted with the prisoners. Capt. Wood, of the schooner Highlander, at once identified Lowrey as the man who took the light from the fore-rigging and presented the revolver at him. He also identified the revolver found in Lowrey's possession as the one used by Lowrey in the robbery. Alfred Wilson, steward of the Samuel Wood, identified Myers as the pirate who had robbed him. The identification was a complete one when Wilson knocked Myers down in the prison corridor, saying, "You could beat me with a revolver at my head, but I'll get square now." Capt. Williams had great difficulty in repressing Wilson's anger.

"Matty" Ryan was fully identified by John Broander, mate of the Samuel Wood, and by Charles M. Alley, Captain of the schooner Ceres, of Ellsworth, Me., as one of the men who had robbed him. Capt. Williams also found a man who had been given a pea-jacket by Myers to sell. The man said he had sold it to Cornelius McGillicuddy, of No. 39 Baxter street, for $5, and had given the money to Myers. McGillicuddy was arrested, and the jacket was found to be one owned by Capt. Booye and stolen from the schooner J. A. Chamberlain.

Lowrey said that he was a machinist, and lived at No. 18 Cherry street. Myers, alias Waddy, said he had no home or no business. Ryan said he was a molder, living at No. 51 Cherry street. They will be arraigned in court to-day.

Two more of the gang will be arrested by Capt. Williams to-day.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE IN PARIS.

The Paris *Siècle* of a recent date has published an interesting letter of the Cuban representative in Paris, Mr. C. De Varona, in reply to the suggestion that many of the Cuban revolutionists would be willing to accept of the Spanish Government a Colonial Government for Cuba similar to that of Canada. Mr. De Varona says: Our representatives, better than anybody, know that the Government of the Cuban Republic has decreed that every emissary who would present himself with propositions which have not independence for their basis shall be shot. This is the opinion abroad. At home it will be enough to give the following circular:

SECRETARY OF WAR—CIRCULAR.

To the General in Chief of ——:

GENERAL: Whereas, after seven years of war, it is impossible that our firm resolution of never submitting to Spanish rule, and our persevering determination of obtaining our independence should be ignored, the President of the Republic has thought it necessary to order that every man coming from the enemy's lines who should present, by word or writing, any proposition of peace which should not contain as a basis the independence of Cuba, shall be considered and judged as a spy. I recommend this for your information. Country and liberty.

For the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, F. ESTRANDE.

SAN JOSE DE GUAICANAMAR, June 30, 1875.

Such is the law discussed and approved by the Cuban House of Representatives, promulgated by President Spoturno, and communicated to the Generals by the Secretary of War. Is it possible after this that the old Reformist Party, which died at its birth, in 1866, in the hands of the same person whom a providential accident has placed to-day at the head of the destinies of Spain, [Dr. Antonio Canovas del Castillo,] should reappear to-day with a proposition almost unacceptable ten years ago? The implacable war which Spain has been waging against her colony for seven years renders impossible a union which was so difficult even before the struggle. Autonomy would be but a truce, because Cuba wants to go ahead and Spain always wants to go back. The struggle would recommence more frightfully than ever. Spain cannot guarantee to the Cubans a self-government which she does not understand herself, liberties which she does not possess, nor stability which she lacks. On the other hand, the Cuban law is in force. When Cespedes and Santa Lucia and all our Generals have respected it, giving example of the most strict discipline, and showing themselves so worthy of being free, could there be a single Cuban abroad capable of considering himself superior to the law? It is not the province of these to discuss it; and to-day between Cuba and Spain there is no room for an intermediary party. It is necessary to combat with the immense majority under the flag of the lone star, or to war against it. It is necessary to be either a Cuban or a Spaniard. Respectfully yours, CARLOS DE VARONA,

No. 72 Avenue de Villiers.

A MAINE WOMAN IN CUBA.

SUFFERINGS INFLICTED UPON HER—A VERY VIGOROUS LETTER.

The Machias (Me.) *Union* publishes the following letter received by Miss Susan L. Brown, of Machias, from her sister, Mrs. Julia M. Garcia, now in Cuba. The family were at one time residents of Portland:

SAGUA, Jan. 24, 1876.

MY DEAR SISTER: Now, don't be frightened when you hear what has happened to us, with thousands of others. We have been visited by the insurrects, and our house and plantation burned, with everything we had in our house. We are left without a bed to lie upon or dress to put on. Only about twenty or thirty negroes came afoot. They had tied Desiderio and another white man, and made us all form a line, with guns at our breasts to kill us if we moved to save anything. First they killed my dog with shots and stabs, for he defended himself until the last moment. Then they stole everything they wanted, even taking the rings from my fingers; then set fire to all the houses, took my oxen and and cows, and then marched us off among them, with Desiderio tied with a rope, and a negro hold of the rope, and a gun at his breast. When at last they took us off outside of the plantation I was determined to save Desiderio, so I took hold of the Captain, a negro, and would not let him go until he gave me back Desiderio, but the other man they would not let go: they took him a little way off and chopped off his head. Oh, my God! what a sight of horror! Is there no one to hear, to see, to save? Make my case known, and if possible see if something cannot be done. All the houses, all the plantations they are burning. Every one is coming to town and famine will follow. We are here, in Sagua. I have $17 to commence life anew with. All my photographs, all my books, papers, everything lost. Do please send me a bible when you can. I don't know what to think or do; one can find no house here; we are in the house of a friend for a few days, no more. But nothing can be done—but patience! Don't think that we shall have to suffer hunger, for we can all do something to gain our living until better days. But these things ought to be stopped; this war ought not to last longer. We are all quite well. After we get settled I will write again. JULIA.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

At the Police trials yesterday Patrolman Keeley, of the Seventh Precinct, was placed on trial charged with having assaulted Roundsman Buckley, of the same precinct, while on patrol on the night of the 21st inst. A mass of contradictory testimony was taken, and the case was referred to the board for decision. Col. F. A. Conkling made a complaint against Patrolman Burke, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for unofficer-like conduct. It appeared that a fire occurred in a house immediately adjoining the residence of Col. Conkling, and the latter attempted to enter the house to see the extent of the fire and to ascertain if his own property was in danger. He was rudely repulsed by Officer Burke, who was on duty at the house, the officer using uncalled-for violence. He also treated several other gentlemen in a similar manner. This case was also referred to the board.

THE BOTTOM FACTS.

A READY ASSISTANT FOR IMPATIENT PERSONS, BEING A TRUSTWORTHY PIECE OF PROPHECY CONCERNING THE BEECHER SCANDAL, AND THE INVESTIGATION THEREOF.

From the Albany Journal, Feb. 26, 1876.

[NOTE: For the convenience of those who do not expect to survive beyond the three score and ten years named by the Psalmist as a full term of a sound life, and who would be exceedingly reluctant to pass away without being put into possession of the bottom facts of the great Brooklyn trouble, we have had prepared, while they yet tabernacle in the flesh, the following diary. Its statements may be unreservedly relied on, as it was prepared by an eminent statistician, a disciple and protégé of the Messrs. Eddy, of Chittenden, Vt., who reads the future as readily as the advanced pupils in the high schools read the exercises in the Third Reader. This is important if true.]

1876, Feb. 24.—Plymouth Church, by and with the advice and consent of the Advisory Council, and in the interest of the discovery of the bottom facts, appoint a committee of three to select a commission of five, the duty of which commission shall be to receive and examine all charges against the Pastor which may be presented within sixty days.

1877, Dec. 31.—The commission of five appointed by the committee of three in February, 1876, unanimously report in favor of the creation of a committee of five to be appointed by a commission of three, which shall be charged with the duty of examining the evidence taken by the commission of five appointed by the committee of three, and of deducing therefrom the bottom facts of the case under consideration.

1878, May 19.—Henry C. Bowen appears in print offering all new subscribers to the *Independent* a copy of his new and thrilling work, entitled *My Experiences in a Brooklyn Bastile, or Prison Life at Halliday's.*

1880, July 4.—The Committee of Five request of Plymouth Church the power to send for (agreeable) persons and (newsy) papers—and cigars and other comforts. Request granted.

1886, Dec. 25.—The Committee of Five present certain findings which, at their suggestion, are referred to the Court of Appeals for an extra-judicial opinion.

1890, Dec. 31.—The Court of Appeals render a very extra-judicial opinion, in which they take emphatic grounds against the union of Church and State; they also call the attention of Plymouth Church to the poet's line,

"On every height there lies repose,"

and suggest that the writer be prosecuted for libel, since the record shows that repose does not lie on Brooklyn Heights.

1904, May 23.—A new Advisory Council assembles in Brooklyn.

1915, July 23.—The Advisory Council makes a deliverance strongly urging Plymouth Church to begin *de novo*.

1915, July 24.—The delivarance of the Advisory Council being announced to the public through the press, every member of said council, by order of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Man, is murdered in the very coldest blood that can be procured.

1982, Sept. 4.—The Brooklyn Bottom Facts Investigating Society of the United States, with a chapter in each city, town, and village of the country, is formed. They announce, in a platform adopted at a mass meeting held at Cooper Institute, and on the transparencies borne in their procession to and from the hall, their intention of getting at the bottom facts within sixty days.

2015, Feb. 4.—The New-York branch of the Brooklyn Bottom Facts Society of the United States petition the Legislature for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to find out just what there is, also just what there isn't, in the charges preferred against the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

2085, March 4.—The non-partisan commission appointed by the Governor make their first report to the Legislature, in which they recommend that the commission be forthwith paid off and disbanded, and that all their functions be transferred to the Regents of the University. The report was agreed to and its recommendation adopted.

2142, Nov. 17.—The Regents of the University consult with Messrs. C. O'Conor Evarts and Evarts O'Conor in regard to a country with which the United States has no extradition treaty.

2142, Nov. 18.—The Regents of the University take passage for Holland under assumed names; a Government steamer pursues the vessel having them on board and brings them back, and the Attorney General serves a mandamus on them requiring them to forthwith report the bottom facts in the Beecher scandal.

2142, Nov. 19.—The Regents of the University present their report, a bulky document, covering 1,000 pages of foolscap, of evidence, and a paragraph warmly favoring, in fact entreating the immediate reference of the whole subject to the Canal Board with power to report complete.

2199, April 1.—Mark Twain—a lineal descendant of the ancient humorist of that name—addresses a letter to the Hartford *Courant* in regard to the most feasible method of getting at the bottom facts of the Beecher scandal. He suggests that a committee or a commission composed of professional divers would be the sort of organization most likely to find the bottom facts and bring them to the surface.

2243, May 23.—The Canal Board, in the matter of the bottom facts of the Brooklyn scandal, make a preliminary report, showing by the estimates of competent engineers that if all of Brother Shearman's tears had fallen into the Erie, the water would have risen 19 feet 4⅔ inches. The report concludes with the resignation of all the members of the board.

2287, Aug. 13.—The Springfield *Republican* of this morning, in a double-leaded leader, completely covering the editorial page and considerable ground, urges that the task of discovering the bottom facts in the Beecher scandal be referred to C. F. Adams, of Massachusetts. The *Republican* says Mr. Adams honorably wears a great name, and that his fitness for the task is shown in the fact that he has just come in from finding the long-sought north-west passage.

2288, Jan. 1.—Mr. C. F. Adams, to the grief and consternation of the entire country, publishes a letter in the Boston *Advertiser*, declining to accept the appointment of Bottom Facts Commissioner Extraordinary, tendered him by Plymouth Church, at an annual salary of $1,000,000 gold. Mr. Adams in his letter speaks in distrustful terms of his own abilities, and indicates his sense of the magnitude of the duty sought to be slung upon him, in the assertion that, hanged if he wouldn't rather take a contract to run for the Presidency, with the Springfield *Republican* for his backer, than touch it.

2310, Sept. 19.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Plymouth Church, a telegram is prepared and sent to all nations and kingdoms of the savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened world, calling upon all men everywhere to come forward within the next five hundred years with any suggestions they may have to offer tending or tending to tend to throw light on the bottom facts in the Beecher scandal. At the same meeting, a committee, consisting of one hundred discreet persons from every State in the Union, and fifty discreet persons from each of the Territories, and 250 discreet persons from each of the principalities and powers of the Old World, is appointed with power to appoint the right sort of commission, said commission to hire a really talented detective. It is further made the business of this detective—who, it is stipulated, is to give his whole time to the business—to get at the bottom facts.

2350, Aug. 9.—The whole round world is moved to an ecstacy of bliss this morning by the announcement that the Bottom Facts Detective is ready to report all the facts.

2350, Aug. 10.—A meeting of Plymouth Church is held to receive the report of the Bottom Facts Detective. His appearance on the platform is a signal for an emotional outburst, the whole audience applauding for nine consecutive hours, after which the great choir magnificently chant the lesson for the day—

They also serve,
Who only stand and—wait.

When order is restored the Bottom Facts Detective clears his throat, and is on the point of unfolding his tale, when a great noise outside, like the voice of ten thousand cannons let off concurrently, arrests him. The detective pauses while a deacon goes outside to see what's up. He soon returns with hair on end and the thrilling announcement that the noise was the crack of doom. Doom is still cracking as we go to press.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs met yesterday, and agreed to report in favor of assigning the rooms now occupied by the Marine Court to the Court of General Sessions and locating the Marine Court in two vacant chambers in the City Hall. The Judges of the General Sessions are opposed to this arrangement because the rooms thus set apart for them are on the third story of the brown-stone building in the Park, and are therefore unsuitable for court purposes. The committee also decided to report in favor of leasing the present armory of the Seventy-first Regiment for a term of three years, at a rental of $12,000 per annum.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury, Feb. 19, $1,507,437 25; receipts, $165,135 63; payments, $211,631 84; balance, Feb. 26, $1,460,941 04.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consider the proposition made at the last meeting to utilize the waters of the North and East Rivers for sanitary and fire purposes will meet next Friday.

A JOKE ON THE PROFESSOR.

A paper printed in Burlington, Vt., has this narrative: "One evening, not long since, as one of the U. V. M. Professors stepped into one of the corridors of the college building, in his stocking feet, on his way upon a tour of inspection, to see that all was well, &c., he was heard to utter a suppressed scream, the cause of his doing so being that he had stepped down rather heavily upon several upturned carpet tacks. Upon further examination it was found that the hall floor was covered with tacks, every one of which stood on end. The janitor must have placed them there, as the boys all deny any knowledge of the affair, and a college boy cannot tell a lie."

ADDRESS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

THOUGHTS ON SCIENTIFIC STUDY.

NEED OF THOROUGHNESS IN THE RUDIMENTS—THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMY—OUR DEBT TO THE FUTURE.

Gen. W. T. Sherman delivered the address at the twenty-first anniversary celebration of Washington University, St. Louis, on Tuesday evening last. He applied his remarks mainly to the department of the university known as the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, and entered at length into a presentation of the benefits to be derived from a scientific course and to the advantages of St. Louis as the location for a school to afford it. We quote from his address, as follows:

"Many of the young men of our country are deterred from attempting a scientific course from a fear that it is difficult and beyond their mental strength, and because they think it a dry, uninteresting study, as compared with the more tempting course of the classics and belles-lettres. This is a great mistake, for nature and nature's laws are the source of all that is beautiful. Utility and beauty here go hand in hand, and the student at each step of his progress is drawn on till he penetrates the very region of all that is magnificent and sublime in nature. Mathematics is likened unto a ladder that rests upon the firm rock of truth, reaching to the remotest star; but the votary must take each round in succession, and maintain a cool head and steady hand. Once at its top, he surveys with delight the gorgeous prospect, and laughs at his first fears on starting. The hardest lesson of life is the alphabet, generally acquired before a child comprehends the difficulty of his task; and then the multiplication table, before he is aware that he is exercising the highest faculties of reason and memory. Indeed, as in almost everything in this life—in education, the first steps are the most important, and the most difficult; and here a good teacher is invaluable. * * * Therefore, let no student be deterred from an attempt to ascend the ladder of science, for he will find that his route has been well surveyed, all difficult obstacles removed, and that utility and beauty unexpected, will be revealed to him in each step of his progress. To guide him by the way in the task which the professors of the O'Fallon Polytechnic have assumed, in which it is our solemn duty to help them, and as a sincere friend, wishing them eminent success, let me advise them not to attempt too much, to make a good beginning, and leave each student to pursue his studies afterward, in the greater school of life. Nearly all our common schools and other preparatory schools have of late years been tempted to hurry their pupils forward too fast; have led them to natural philosophy and the higher mathematics, before they were well grounded in the rudiments—'reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.' These are common to every branch of learning, and are in substance all the prerequisites for admission to the United States Military Academy, yet the Board of Visitors have reported officially as the result of their examination last June as follows:

'The board would also recommend that the requirements of admission should be increased so as to include the entire amount of arithmetic commonly taught in the common schools, and algebra as far as quadratic equations. This degree of mathematical proficiency seems to the board to be quite within the reach of all candidates. It is a very suggestive fact that in the last five years the average number of rejected candidates has been six per cent. for physical deficiency and forty per cent. in the scholastic requirements. In the six New-England States, where educational facilities are open to all, the rejections have been thirty-five per cent. of the number examined from that section.' From these statistics it is clearly evident that in the schools of the country there is need of more thorough methods of instruction in the elementary branches. At the request of a member of the board Prof. Church, who is one of the most experienced teachers of the country, made the following memorandum:

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, June 12, 1875.

Referring to our conversation this morning, I have to say that from my experience in the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy I am satisfied there is somewhere a serious defect in the system of instruction, or in its application in the schools of our country, for education in the elementary branches, particularly in arithmetic, reading, and spelling. I think our candidates are not as thoroughly prepared as they were twenty years ago. Very respectfully yours, A. E. CHURCH, Inspector.

In illustration of this the report is accompanied by elaborate tables showing the result of these examinations from 1838 to 1875. During this period of time the manner of appointment and the standard for admission have not been materially changed, and substantially the same professors have conducted the examinations with these results:

In 1840 out of 106 candidates 8 failed.
In 1850 out of 98 candidates 3 failed.
In 1860 out of 84 candidates 12 failed.
In 1870 out of 163 candidates 73 failed.
In 1874 out of 175 candidates 66 failed.

All these failures occurred in the elementary branches of 'reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history.' Now, in these days when common schools have so strong a hold on popular sympathy, it requires some courage to speak the truth; but I hold that all who are interested in this great subject of education are indebted to Prof. Church, and to the Board of Visitors for this note of warning.

I think the cause lies in the common defect of human nature. Teachers are naturally tempted to hurry their pupils through the drudgery of the rudiments, and to carry them into the more interesting field of the higher mathematics, philosophy, and chemistry, rather for display than instruction, so that it has often occurred, at West Point, that young men, who had received a collegiate education, were found absolutely ignorant of the English grammar and of vulgar fractions. This should not be, and it seems that a better understanding might be had between the teachers of our common schools and those of the university, and a limit agreed on where the common school education should cease, and the university course begin. President Eliot, of Harvard, seems to have arrived at a similar conclusion; and, in a recent address, advises that education in the common schools should be limited by a charge for tuition after a certain period, so as to give more time and to enforce more attention to the rudiments.

There is another thing I would impress on the professors of this institution—the science and practice of economy. University education, like many other things in this country, has grown to be very expensive, yea extravagant—beyond the reach of most parents; and this presents a barrier at the very threshold. One important use of science is to impart a knowledge of the laws of nature to the mechanic, so that there shall be no mistakes in the application of power, and no waste of force. The same is the case with money, which represents human labor. He who wastes a dollar loses a day's labor; he who borrows money on his own credit mortgages his future; and whosoever is in debt, without the certain means of repayment, is simply in a state of bondage. Interest never sleeps, but runs on of nights, Sundays, and holidays, while man needs rest from his labors. Of course, borrowing and lending may be done lawfully and rightfully, with mutual advantage and profit to both parties; but it should be a matter of mathematical calculation.

I would not check the natural tendency of young men to be liberal and generous with their own money, but they should be certain that it is their own and can be spared; and all I mean to say is that those who depend on their own head and hands for their future career should be warned against the temptations of the 'credit system.' We see about us to-day some of its dire consequences in the wrecked fortunes of individuals—yea of States, counties, cities, towns, and corporations. Better to allow one's business to grow and increase more slowly by natural laws, than to stimulate it by a misuse of credit and of borrowed capital. There have been in the past, and doubtless will be in the future, periods of great depression in business and also of great exaltation, as the money of the country flows to excess in one direction or the other, but the great mean moves on with the regularity of a law, and he who comprehends this law can profit by it.

But, my friends, we must not forget the great lessons of history. China dates her dynasty back thousands of years, and numbers her population by hundreds of millions, and yet I doubt if any good farmer of Illinois would exchange place with the Governor of one of her provinces. So India, with her 160,000,000 people, is subject to England, and actually profits by the loss of her own nationality. Rome once covered the fairest parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, held kingdoms in subjection, and claimed to be eternal; and in the last century Spain was probably the proudest and most magnificent nation on earth—her empire covered the larger part of this hemisphere, with rich islands in every sea, and her mines yielded silver and gold in a profusion that makes our California seem poor by comparison. So it is not extent of territory, numbers of population, agricultural or mineral products that constitute national greatness or human happiness. We should not boast of our favored land and the steady growth of the numbers of our people. These are serious trusts for which we and our successors must account to futurity. If worthy, happiness and prosperity will be the reward; if unworthy, we will as surely be pushed aside as others have been before us. To labor and to toil is the lot of man; and it is the universal testimony that moderate, intelligent, and profitable labor contributes more to human happiness than idleness and waste. Men who have attained wealth or power uniformly testify that there is more satisfaction in their acquisition than in possession. To possess a home, and to make it all the name implies; to be engaged in a business, safe and profitable; and to enjoy the refining influence of music, painting and the finer arts, are within the reach, and should be the aim of every man. These will not only insure his own personal happiness, but will minister to the permanence and grandeur of his country. When all men are moved by these causes, then farms, mines, manufactures, and commerce fulfil their natural purpose; minister to the happiness of a people, the glory of a nation, and justly become the cause of pride and satisfaction to all. Education, more especially in the arts and sciences, tends to this conclusion; and therefore commends itself to every patriotic man, and to every philanthropist.

And now permit me to conclude. So sure as truth will prevail over falsehood; so sure as knowledge will prevail over ignorance; so sure as the camps of the Indian and the huts of the hunter must give place to the farms, houses, granaries, schools and churches of modern civilization; so sure as that the coal, iron, lead, zinc and copper, which now lie round about us in their useless ores, must come forth to be utilized by man, so sure will scientific knowledge be in demand right here in St. Louis, and the demand for it will keep pace with the population and wealth of the city and of the surrounding country. So that we of the present day should be grateful to the good and great men who have provided the means for founding this most useful and necessary school of science, and to the officers and Professors who have thus far so well executed their task. These are entitled not only to our sympathy but to our cordial help and assistance, and as each year comes round they should be encouraged in their progress in the good work, and I feel sure that all who are now here wish them 'Godspeed.'"

THE VANCE LAW.

FULL TEXT OF THE LAW OF WISCONSIN MODIFYING THE POTTER ACT.

The Chicago *Times* prints the full text of the Vance Railroad law of Wisconsin, as finally adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It reads thus:

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-three (273) of the laws of 1874, entitled "An act relating to railroads, express and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin," and to repeal other sections and acts named therein.

SECTION 1. Within ten days after the passage and publication of this act, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Railroad Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the 15th day of February, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Every two years thereafter the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Railroad Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. And the nomination of Railroad Commissioner shall hereafter be sent to the Senate by the Governor during the month of January, immediately preceding the beginning of such Commissioner's term of office. The Governor shall have power to remove such Commissioner and appoint another to fill the vacancy at any time in his discretion. No person owning any bonds, stocks, or property in any railroad company, or who is in the employ of or in any way or manner pecuniarily interested in any railroad corporation, shall be so appointed.

SEC. 2. The Railroad Commissioner shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this State by any railroad corporation doing business therein, or by the officers, agents, or employes thereof, and shall also, from time to time, carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the State, and of its equipment, and the manner of its conduct and management with relation to the public safety and convenience. He shall also examine and ascertain the pecuniary condition and the manner of financial management of each and every railroad corporation doing business in this State.

SEC. 3. To enable said Commissioner to make the report and return required by section twelve (12) of the act of which this is amendatory, the President or managing officer of each railroad corporation in the State shall annually make to the Railroad Commissioner, in the month of October, such returns, and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for their said official report. Such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them, and any railroad corporation whose return shall not be made as herein prescribed, within the month of October, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, ($100) for each and every day after the 31st day of October that such return shall be willfully delayed or refused.

SEC. 4. No railroad corporation shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation, for the transportation of persons or property, a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person or corporation for a like service from the same place; and no railroad corporation shall charge or receive a larger sum per car-load from one person than any other shipping from the same place; but this last provision shall not apply to shipments from connecting points.

SEC. 5. No railroad corporation shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the handling or storing of any freight, or for the use of its cars, or for any privilege or service afforded by it in the transaction of its business as a railroad corporation.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any railroad corporation, when within their power so to do, and upon reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor, for the transportation of any and all usual kinds of freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and to provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling the same at any depot on the line of its road.

SEC. 7. Any railroad corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act as to extortion or unjust discrimination, or the provisions hereof establishing rates, shall forfeit for each and every such offense to the company, person, or corporation aggrieved thereby, three times the actual damage sustained, together with the costs of suit, to be recovered in a civil action therefor, and all prosecutions shall be made at the expense of the State, and it shall be the duty of said railroad Commissioner on receiving complaint in writing from any citizen of this State, stating that any railroad corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, and specifying the acts complained of, to investigate such alleged violation, and if on such examination he shall find such complaint well founded, he may, in his discretion, report the facts to the Attorney General, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute said complaint at the expense of the State for the benefit of the party aggrieved.

SEC. 8. No railroad corporation shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of parallel or competing lines, and the question whether such railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded of the complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues: provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any contracts now existing, where one corporation has become responsible for the liabilities of another, either by advances heretofore made, or by the gurantee of bonds previous to the passage of this act; nor shall it apply to any railroad corporation which, prior to the passage of this act, shall have been authorized to purchase or hold stock in any other railroad corporation.

SEC. 9. No President, Director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or transportation company shall be interested directly or indirectly in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freights or passengers over the lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated by such company.

SEC. 10. In the construction of this act, the phrase railroad shall be construed to include all railroads and railways operated by steam, and whether operated by the corporation owning them, or by other corporations, or otherwise. The phrase railroad corporation shall be construed to mean the corporation which constructs, maintains, or operates a railroad operated by steam power.

SEC. 11. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company shall file with the Railroad Commissioner, before the day when this act shall take effect, the regular published schedule of their tariff rates for the transportation of persons and property which was in force on their railroads on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1872, duly verified by the oath of the General Freight Agent of said company thereto attached, and that company and the Western Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, shall not demand, collect, or receive a greater compensation for the transportation of persons and property than is fixed in such schedule for corresponding distances. This provision shall also apply to such lines of railroads as have been built and put into operation by either of said companies and operated under lease or otherwise since the date above mentioned; provided that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and the Western Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, shall sell at all ticket stations, on their respective lines, within this State, tickets for 500 miles, which shall be transferable; also round-trip tickets, good for first-class passengers to and from any station within this State, on their respective lines of road, at a uniform rate of three cents per mile; and provided further, that no railroad corporation shall be compelled to accept less than five cents for the transportation of any passenger between any points.

SEC. 12. All the powers, duties, and privileges conferred on the Board of Railroad Commissioners by the act to which this act is amendatory, and not herein repealed, are hereby conferred on the Railroad Commissioner to be appointed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 of chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, of which this is amendatory; chapter 341, of the laws of 1874, entitled "An act in relation to railroads;" chapter 334, of the laws of 1875, entitled "An act to amend chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, entitled 'An act relating to railroad, express, and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin,'" and the first section of chapter 113, of the laws of 1875, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect any litigation now pending in any of the courts of this State, or any court or courts of the United States.

SEC. 14. The Commissioner appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive for his services the sum of $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, at the end of each month, and three dollars per day for traveling expenses for each and every day actually traveled in the performance of the duties hereby required. He shall be furnished with all office furniture and stationery and necessary books and maps at the expense of the State; and the said Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a clerk at an annual salary of $1,200, payable at the end of each month. The office of said Commissioner shall be kept at Madison, and all sums of money authorized to be paid by this act, out of the State Treasury, shall be paid only on the order of the Governor, provided, that the total sums of money to be expended by said Commissioner for office rent, furniture, and stationery shall in no case exceed the total sum of $800 per annum.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved Feb. 24, 1876.

PROTECTING THE DEAD.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: "It will be observed that on very many of the graves in the colored cemetery in Blandford there are goblets, pitchers, and cups, and in some cases inverted bottles and vials. It is said to be the custom of our colored brethren to deposit on the graves of their departed friends the vessels employed by them in their last illness, though the exact meaning and purpose of this practice are not apparent. The planting of the inverted vial is understood to signify the protection of the grave from the invasions of malicious spirits. We expect the empty bottles are about as efficacious in keeping away evil spirits as the full ones were in physicking off disease."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 28.

SENATE.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, presented the credentials of his colleague, William Sharon, to be United States Senator from the State of Nevada for the period of six years from March 4, 1875, and they were read at length. Mr. Sharon was escorted to the desk by his colleague, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the Senate bill for fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the national finances. He said the importance of the topics treated in the resolutions, and the respectable source from which they emanated, would lead him to ask the Senate to order that they be printed but for the fact that copies had been placed on the desk of each Senator. He would therefore ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would like to have the motion to refer laid over, as he might desire to address the Senate in regard to one of the propositions in the resolutions.

Mr. CONKLING said that they could lie on the table for the present, and he would make the motion to refer after the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] had spoken. So ordered.

CORRECTION IN AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill to correct an omission in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875, in regard to the improvement of the Capitol grounds. Passed.

PROPOSED NEW RULES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution that, during the present session, it shall in order at any time to move a recess, and pending the consideration of an appropriation bill debate may be limited to five-minute speeches on any amendment. Laid over until to-morrow at the request of Mr. West.

THE COLORADO ENABLING ACT.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, the Senate took up the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said the object of the bill was to enable the people who had acquired a residence in the Territory since the enabling act was passed to vote upon the Constitution in July next. The second section, now before the Senate, appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he was not aware of any precedent for appropriating money to pay the expenses of a constitutional convention.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the country had heard a great deal in this Congress about economy and retrenchment. He hoped the Senate would show that there was something in the cry; that it was more than an empty name. The bill now before the Senate was without a precedent. It was these discretionary items which ate into the Treasury. It was not by reducing the salary of a hard-worked officer that retrenchment was brought about, but by cutting off these numberless appropriations which were discretionary with Congress. He moved to strike out the second section of the bill making the appropriation to pay expenses of the convention.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said Congress had always made appropriations for the Territorial Governments, and left the expenditure of that money to the Territorial Legislature in a great degree. He had no doubt that if an examination be made, it would be found that the money was often used in paying the expenses of constitutional conventions. He favored the appropriations, and argued that the Territories were the wards of the Government. Congress could reject or approve the Constitution as it thought proper.

The motion of Mr. Sargent to strike out the second section was lost—yeas 20, nays 34. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, (for additional pay of professors for length of service, $6,800,) and it was agreed to by yeas 37, nays 11.

The next amendment reported by the committee (for the pay of one instructor of practical military engineering, in addition to the pay as First Lieutenant, $900,) was agreed to by yeas 27, nays 13.

The amendments reported by the committee, appropriating $900 extra pay for one Instructor of Ordnance, $4,000 for the pay of eight assistant professors, in addition to their pay as First Lieutenants; $1,500 for the extra pay of four Assistant Instructors of Tactics, and $300 for the extra pay of Adjutant, came up next.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, opposed the amendment, and said he did not regard West Point as higher than Yale, Harvard, and other colleges.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said there was not a professor in Yale or any other college in the country qualified to go to West Point and teach the science of ordnance and gunnery.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said economically as he might feel disposed and in favor of reducing expenses, he found himself confronted by a distinct provision of law fixing the rank and pay of these Professors, and their compensation could not be reduced on an appropriation bill in this manner.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, said that there was but one limit to the subject of retrenchment, and that was the necessity of the public service. He regarded the efficiency of the West Point Professors as necessary for the good of the public service, and would not vote to reduce their pay below that of a corresponding rank in the Army, unless the pay of that corresponding rank be reduced also.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation, but he was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of yeas, 28; nays, 22.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said the officers at West Point were always on active duty. The Government was not paying higher salaries to the instructors at West Point than was paid in civil institutions throughout the country, and the Republican majority in Congress was not amenable to the charge that extravagant salaries were being paid there.

The amendments reported by the committee above mentioned were agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 17.

The next amendment reported was to strike out of the House bill the following: "For sixteen musicians for companies, $2,496, provided that sections 9 and 10 of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes,' be and the same are hereby repealed," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For pay of Military Academy band, $14,880."

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said this amendment reported by the committee authorized the expenditure of $14,880, while the clause in the House bill, which it was proposed to strike out, authorized an expenditure of but $2,496. The House contemplated the employment of only sixteen persons as musicians, but the Senate amendment would authorize the employment of forty.

Mr. LOGAN—There should be pride enough in Congress to have at least one band in the service. People would begin to think that members of Congress had no music in their souls, and were "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils." [Laughter.] The latter-day saints of economy, it seemed, wanted to drive music out of the country, and he supposed they wanted to drive poetry out also. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia the Government should certainly have one band. If it had not, what would foreigners say of us? He felt ashamed to see the band at West Point disbanded. He would not say the men advocating such economy were demagogues, but he would say that if he were to stand up before the country and advocate such economy he would be a demagogue. It was impossible to make good soldiers without good music.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said West Point had become a very expensive institution to the country. The original intention of the institution was to take soldiers from the Army who had attained the rank of non-commissioned officers, and instruct them in military science; but instead of that it was now an educational institution where the sons of the most influential men of the country were sent, not to receive a military education but a civil one. He argued that the military men of Europe were not educated in military schools; and in our own country Jackson, Scott, Taylor, and others were not schooled at West Point. That place had turned out fewer able men than any institution in the world. In regard to the band there, he saw no reason why there should be any. Now a private in the Army of the United States, the only real Republic in the world, could not become an officer of the Army, while in the monarchical governments of Europe privates were being promoted every day. West Point must be reformed from cellar to garret. He felt sure they had a dancing-master there at the expense of the people. The whole thing was an abuse, and Congress, at the present session, should appoint a committee of intelligent men to examine into it and correct the abuse. He next spoke of the Marine Band in Washington, and asked what was the use of such a band. Why should not the people of the United States know that it was only kept to be used by the President of the United States for his receptions and levees, and the people paid the expense. If that band should go upon the deck of a vessel they would all get sea-sick. He hoped it would be disbanded as well as the one at West Point.

Mr. LOGAN asked if the Senator had not discovered in his reading that desertions in the Army were always greater in regiments where they had no bands.

Mr. BOGY said he had not, but if the Senator from Illinois said so, it must be so. There was something in music.

Mr. LOGAN said he could discover why the Democracy did not desire bands. They were in no need of wind instruments. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOGY said he was very glad to see his friend from Illinois [Mr. Logan] had some recollection of his past Democratic history. He knew that the Democrats were not given to blowing their own horns. [Renewed laughter.]

Pending the discussion the Senate, at 4:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kerr, having returned to the city, occupied the Speaker's chair to-day.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LETTER IN THE WHISKY TRIALS.

Among the Executive documents submitted by the Speaker was a communication from the Attorney General, in response to the resolution (offered by Mr. Lord, of New-York,) calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whisky conspiracy prosecutions. The Attorney General states that such instructions as he issued were merely in confirmation and approval of arrangements already made, and that as those instructions and arrangements relate to matters now in progress, the House would readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating thereto until the trials are over.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, said he understood the Attorney General to admit substantially all that was claimed about his undertaking to interfere with the rule by which the testimony of accomplices is taken, on the ground that abuses might possibly grow out of it; but in fact, the accomplice who testifies could in no case have any benefit from his testimony unless he told the truth. Therefore, without saying now what the Attorney General's motive might have been, whether right or wrong, and without attempting to impugn his motives in the least, still, as the Attorney General had undertaken to change the rule, and to prejudge the case—assuming in advance that accomplices would not tell the truth—he moved that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he would like the Judiciary Committee to inquire what had induced the writing of the Attorney General's letter. He thought that inquiry should come within the scope of the investigation. It was an extraordinary letter, and was perhaps adapted to an extraordinary occasion. The Judiciary Committee should report to the House all the circumstances connected with it, and, therefore, he suggested that inquiry should be made of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as of the Attorney General.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MINISTER SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instructing that committee to inquire further into the connection of the United States Minister at the Court of St. James with the Emma Mine, so called, with power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The SPEAKER (Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair) then proceeded to call the States for bills. Under the call, in addition to various private bills, bills for public buildings, &c., the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts, authorizing the payment to the Executor of Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States, of an amount equal to the salary of Vice President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected.

By Mr. ODELL, of New-York, appropriating $25,000 for a monument in commemoration of the capture of Major Andre by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert near the town of Greenburg, Westchester County, N. Y.

By Mr. MEADE, of New-York, to define the powers and duties of officers of internal revenue and to further provide for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

By Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, to simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports and to reduce the rates thereon. Also, to restore the duty on tea and coffee and to enlarge the free list.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. He tried to have immediate action upon it, but not being able to do so under the rules, he withdrew it.

By Mr. OLIVER, of Iowa, to repeal the law in reference to the amount for which silver coin shall be legal tender, and to enact a substitute therefor.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 118, nays 114; and so the House, at 2:55 P. M., adjourned.

MARTIN LUTHER.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

The subject of Dr. John Lord's lecture yesterday, at Association Hall, was "Martin Luther," as the exponent of the Protestant Reformation, doubtless the grandest movement through which Europe has passed, whether considered in its religious, its political, or its intellectual aspects, and especially in its remote logical issues on the progress of nations. Whatever opinions, however, may exist in reference to that great movement, which resulted in the disenthralment of half of Europe from the Papal power, and a general insurrection of human intelligence, there is a general agreement as to the marvellous powers of Luther, who originated the movement. The lecturer briefly sketched his personal history, which is too well known to dwell upon—his humble origin, his sorrowful childhood, his difficulties in getting an education, his entrance into an Augustinian monastery, his severe studies, his religious experiences, his professorship of theology, his theses, his burning the Papal bull, and the great ferment he raised, sustained by the Elector of Saxony, so that his person was safe—a bold, self-confident, hard-working man, with popular sympathies and with an inextinguishable desire for truth. But it was the ideas which Luther gradually unfolded which give to him his chief claim to the admiration and gratitude of the Protestant world. These were born in earnest and profound meditation. The great question which he early sought to solve was propounded by the Great Teacher himself. "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Luther, as a monk, sought personal salvation as the end of life, but in a scholastic and monkish fashion, by penance, fasting, and deeds of self-expiation. But neither meditation in a cell, nor hair-cloth dresses, nor root dinners, brought the peace he longed for. He might mortify his body, but this mortification did not emancipate his soul. His miseries remained until, in the Scriptures, he discovered the true ground of justification—lost sight of by the Church for 1,000 years—faith rather than works. This became the object of his thoughts and the joy of his life, which he taught as a professor with marvelous zeal and power. His experiences led to this idea—justification by faith alone. The logical result of this doctrine was the repudiation of penance and all those forms of self-expiation which had been in fashion in the Middle Ages. But it was the favorite idea of the Church. It was the source of boundless profit, for it led to indulgences for sin, and paid for the erection of St. Peter's Church, since it procured the contributions of Christendom. A man who laughed at indulgences and those who sold them must be silenced. So the Pope sent legates and learned men to argue with him, all to no purpose, for Luther defended his doctrine with eloquence and power, and proved it was in accordance with the word of God. The controversy with Dr. Eck, the greatest controversialist of the Catholic Church, gave birth to another great idea. In danger of being overwhelmed by the parade of authorities which this veteran schoolman adduced, Luther appealed to authority in its highest form—the supreme authority of the Scriptures in all matters of religious life and faith. This was his second great principle, drawn logically from the first, and it made an immense sensation, for great as was the authority of the Church, the authority of the Bible is greater.

The Romanists rallied. Who, said they, shall interpret the Bible? It is a mysterious and contradictory book. It is hard to be understood. Only the church can interpret it. It is not for the people, but for priests. Nay, said Luther, it is the authority of the Church herself which is contradictory. The fathers and the doctors are divided on important points. Augustine takes different ground from Arius, Bernard from Abelard. The Popes differ from those saints whom she has canonized. Profound as are the truths of the Bible, they were first revealed to fishermen. The wayfaring man need not err. Let the light of the gospel shine in every hamlet. Let every man interpret Scripture for himself. His reason is his guide in the interpretation of the Scripture. Thus was born private judgment, the third great idea of Luther, which revolutionized Europe, and gave to the Reformation its popular character. This right of private judgment was religious liberty, the greatest moral and spiritual boon given to the people for 1,000 years. It emancipated society. Its blessings cannot be overestimated. It is the Magna Charta of christendom. The Reformation can now take care of itself. Luther has given to Europe religious liberty, before which all superstitions tumble to the ground. No wonder he is now a hunted man. He has at last attacked the very citadel of the Pope. He is summoned to the Diet of Worms, where were assembled the dignitaries of the Empire. Before them this simple Doctor of Divinity dares to say, If you do not convince by the Holy Scripture, I can retract nothing. His life is in danger from such a defiant declaration. He is hurried away and secreted by his friends, and escapes the wrath of the Catholic Church. The declaration of great ideas does not alone constitute his merits. He translates the Scriptures; he writes songs and hymns; he is the oracle of revolutionary Europe; he performs Herculean labors; princes bow down to his sublime dictation; he becomes a Protestant Pope. At last he dies in the town where he was born, worn out with labor, anxiety, and study—a man of many personal imperfections, but transcendent greatness of character—leaving a name and an influence greater than any man in the Christian Church since St. Paul, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Augustine, with whose theology that of Luther was harmonious. His great ideas still remain among the most valued of the world's inheritance, and an important cause of all the subsequent revolutions of society.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* is demanding another investigation. It asks: "Which does Mr. Fowle get drunk in, his head or his legs? Mr. Stevens told the House Committee that Mr. Fowle told him that he never got drunk in his head, but did get drunk in his legs; whereas Mr. Fowle told the *Dispatch* reporter that he told Mr. Stevens that he did get drunk in his head but didn't get drunk in his legs. We are in favor of a continuation of the session until this important question can be settled."

THE TWEED CASE.

THE SUIT FOR SIX MILLIONS.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BY GOV. TILDEN—INTERESTING POLITICAL AND OTHER REMINISCENSES.

The trial of the Tweed case was resumed before Judge Westbrook and the special jury, in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The attendance was large, but no special interest was manifested. After the opening of the court Judge Westbrook discharged the special jury in the second of $1,000,000 suit from attendance at court until Monday next. The first witness called was Mr. Fordham, a clerk in the Broadway Bank, who testified to an entry of $448,674 45, deposited on June 7, 1870, by the New-York Printing Company.

The examination of Gov. Tilden was then resumed. After an objection, interposed by Mr. Field, witness was allowed to put in evidence a memorandum made from a deposit ticket on the Broadway Bank, indicating a deposit by the New-York Printing Company of checks on June 7, 1870, the amounts being respectively, $48,983 40, $15,295 86, $12,272 03, $39,318 64, $21,244 09, $103,500 03, $103,407 65, $10,293 83, $1,422 45, $5,768 21, $27,846 90, $15,841 55, and $43,479 81. The total was $448,674 45.

The Governor's evidence was here interrupted for the introduction of the testimony of Messrs. Parker, Cruikshank, and Smith, clerks in the Broadway Bank, who testified to entries of deposits made by Ingersoll & Co., Andrew J. Garvey, and William M. Tweed. A deposit was shown on May 30, 1870, by Ingersoll & Co., of $68,218 82, and another by Garvey, on the same day, of $40,895 34. William M. Tweed made a deposit on June 8, 1870, of $[illegible] 533 64, and Ingersoll & Co. deposited $152,586 [illegible] May 7, 1870. Checks to Woodward were also received at the bank on June 8 and 11, and May 16, 1870, amounting in all to $55,102 97.

Mr. Carter, of plaintiff's counsel, then offered to introduce in evidence the memorandum made by the Governor from the Controller's warrants and from the deposit-books, &c., of the Broadway Bank, which showed the correspondence between the names, amounts, and dates of warrants, with deposits. Mr. Field strenuously objected, however, and the memorandum or schedule was finally admitted, but shorn of the headings and of the footnotes. Copies of the memorandum were furnished the jurors for purposes of comparison. The schedule or memorandum in question is the same as was used in the trial of Tweed on the "omnibus indictment." It contains the amounts, dates, &c., of the warrants drawn in favor of J. A. Smith, Keyser & Co., and C. D. Bollar & Co. The Governor then proceeded to explain the items of the accounts, and to show how a certain percentage of Ingersoll's and Garvey's deposits went into Woodward's accounts at the bank. He said he had found two rates of percentage in regard to Ingersoll's warrants; on one set of these about forty-two per cent. went, on the days on which the warrants were paid, into Woodward's account; on another set, sixty-six per cent. of the amounts of the warrants were so transferred. In Garvey's accounts sixty-six per cent. was so transferred; all the items contained on the deposit tickets were not included by witness in his schedule; only such as came from Ingersoll and Garvey to Woodward.

On his cross-examination by David Dudley Field, the witness said that he knew Tweed first about twelve years ago, but did not distinctly recollect where he first saw him; the acquaintance had increased since that time; witness' relations with Tweed were, however, never close; the fact is, they were rather distant; Tweed had great political influence; witness did not think that Tweed had any influence until about 1864, when he was Deputy Street Commissioner; Tweed was, successively, Alderman, member of Congress, State Senator, and member of the Democratic General Committee, but not of the Democratic National Committee. He was in Congress for one term, and was twice elected to the State Senate. The last time when Tweed was elected to the State Senate, witness was also chosen a member of the Assembly. At that time Tweed did not take his seat. Tweed began to have great political influence in 1868 or 1869, and had a large number of adherents. He had control of what was called Tammany Hall for several years. In the Spring of 1871 there were two factions seeking to obtain control of Tammany Hall. In answer to a question put by Mr. Field, the witness again said that Tweed was not a member of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Field thereupon handed to the witness a letter written by the latter, asking Tweed to attend a meeting of the National Committee. The witness, on being asked why he had written the letter, said he presumed that Tweed must have asked him where the committee met, and that he, in response, had written the letter. Another letter of a similar character, bearing date Aug. 13, 1866, was also shown to the witness, in which he hoped that Tweed would not fail to be in Philadelphia, where the witness said he was about to go himself. "That was in 1866," said Mr. Field; "so you must have been on terms with him intimate enough to call forth such correspondence."

Mr. Field then read another letter from the witness to Tweed, dated May 11, 1868, in which the former asked the latter to give employment to Samuel Allen, a mutual friend. The witness went on to say that he had never asked more than three appointments while Chairman of the Democratic General Committee.

In response to Mr. Field's questions he said that Tweed did not make large contributions to the Democratic General Committee; while witness was Chairman, Tweed made more bills against it than contributions to it. The witness was then shown a check by Mr. Field and was asked whether the same had passed through his hands. He answered that it had. The check was then read, and proved to be for $5,000, drawn on the Broadway Bank, and indorsed for deposit by witness on Sept. 8, 1868. The witness said he recollected no other check at the time. In 1863, he said, Tweed was not reputed to be a man of very large property; there had been no agreement between Tweed, Sweeny, and the witness in regard to contributions toward the Seymour campaign of 1868; in the Spring of 1871 there was a very bitter contest between the Old and Young Democracy; Tweed was a member of one side; witness took no part in the matter, except to go to Albany to make a speech against the City charter; the speech was made before the Senate Committee on Cities, of which Tweed was Chairman.

"Was the result that the Old Democracy overcame the Young?" asked Mr. Field. "No," said the witness; "not in the first instance. The Young Democracy overcame the Old until the latter took a lot of money from the City Treasury to buy a charter."

Continuing, the witness said he supposed at the time that a large sum was used to buy up the Legislature; witness supposed the money was taken from the City Treasury; during the Summer of 1870 and the Winter of the following year no effort was made to investigate these alleged frauds upon the City Treasury; the same men had the ascendency here as at Albany. The latter remark not being in response to any question, Mr. Field suggested to the witness to "reserve his explanations."

The witness then continued: In the last of June, 1871, grounds of suspicion in regard to the frauds began to appear; the first ground of moral evidence was afforded by the publications in THE TIMES; the result was a public meeting, the appointment of the Committee of Seventy, and the proceeding of a committee to Albany to secure the action of the Governor and the Attorney General in regard to the frauds.

Mr. Field here asked the witness whether the Attorney General had turned over the powers of his office to Charles O'Conor. This was objected to, but the witness answered, nevertheless, that he was not present at the time. The witness was then asked if he knew whether the whole charge of these prosecutions had not been entirely in the charge of Mr. O'Conor. The plaintiff's counsel objected to the question as being too argumentative. Judge Westbrook, however, allowed the question, saying that the Governor, being a lawyer, would know the difference between matters of positive knowledge and those not so. The witness, in answer to the question, said he did not. In response to another query, the witness said he thought that Charles O'Conor had more of the direction of the suits than any one else. The Governor was then asked as to whether he knew that Mr. O'Conor's name was mentioned in certain statutes appropriating moneys for the prosecutions. This question was also objected to. While Judge Westbrook was making some remarks upon the question, the Governor interrupted, saying, "Too vague." The witness was then asked as to what control Mr. O'Conor did have. The witness answered that he had none over the criminal prosecutions but he acted as senior counsel in the civil suits. The witness said he had taken part himself three times; the first time was on the argument for the reduction of bail, when he was requested to do so by Mr. O'Conor, at Albany; the second time was also at Mr. O'Conor's request, when the case came before the General Term, and witness argued it. "Yes, I heard you there," said Mr. Field, "and it was a good argument, but the Court of Appeals knocked it all to pieces." [Laughter.] The witness denied that he or Charles O'Conor had received any money for their services or expenses. He said he had been a witness before the Grand Jury which indicted Tweed. Charles O'Conor did not favor the criminal prosecution at the time, but went before the Grand Jury because they sent for him. At this point the further taking of testimony was postponed for the day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Henry M. Black, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the New-York Hotel.

District Attorney John M. Bailey, of Albany, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

William Purcell, of the Rochester *Union*, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, are at the St. James Hotel.

John O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Controller S. B. Hayes, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. O'Hara, of Syracuse; Col. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the following cases:

No. 584.—*Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Hall & Morse.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—In this cause the court holds that Hall & Morse, residents of Council Bluffs, as citizens, bore sufficient interest to give them standing in court to demand the performance of its obligations by the company, and that it is the duty of the latter, under the acts of Congress, to operate its whole road as one connected, continuous line, and that the bridge over the Missouri River between Omaha and Council Bluffs is a part of the road, to be used in connection with and as a part of their entire line. It is said that, if Congress did not intend to require the construction of the road from the imaginary line in the middle of the river channel, which would be an impossibility, and which is the legal boundary of Iowa, the intention must have been that the initial point should be either on the Iowa or on the Nebraska shore, and if the Nebraska shore was intended, why was it not designated? It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer to the question by the court as to the question, why the Iowa boundary was designated if the eastern on the Iowa shore of the river was not intended to be the terminus of the road. The authority of the company to build the road to the Iowa shore was within itself power to build a bridge on the Missouri River. No express grant to bridge the river was needed, as whatever bridges were needed on the authorised line were as fully authorized as the line itself; all authority that was given to the company was as a railroad company and not as a bridge company. The bridge was to enable the road to connect with other roads, and it was to be built for no other's use. They were not allowed to charge rates of toll over it which they did not charge upon other portions of their line. The acts chartering the company manifest no intention to distinguish between the bridge over the Missouri River and other bridges on the line of the road if it is not a part of the road. Neither is any bridge between the Missouri and the western boundary of Nevada, for the power to build bridges was given in the same words. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Bradley, dissenting, is of the opinion that the Missouri River is generally understood to be the western boundary of Iowa, and that the fair construction of the chapter of the Union Pacific Company is that their road was to extend from that river westwardly.

No. 157.—*Haldeman et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—This was a suit on the official bond of Haldeman as Surveyor of Customs at Lou'sville. The defense was that a former action for the same cause had been discontinued on the payment of the costs by the defendants. It is held that such a judgment of dismissal, because the cause was not prosecuted, is equivalent to nothing further than the record of a non-suit, and constitutes no bar to a subsequent action. To bar a future action there must be the adjudication or release of some right. There must be at least one trial of a right between parties before there can be an end of the controversy. Affirmed.

No. 154.—*The Republican River Bridge Company vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—In this case it is decided that where a right is set up under an act of Congress in a State court, any matter of law found in the record decided by the highest court of the State bearing on the right to set up under the act of Congress may be reviewed here on the merits. The court decides that the joint resolution of July 26, 1866, grants to the railroad company certain lands of the Fort Riley Military Reservation for the purpose of a depot opposite Riley City, which right was contested by the Bridge Company. Affirmed.

No. 146.—*Raymond vs. Thomas.*—Error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—In this it is held that the war of the rebellion terminated in South Carolina on the 2d of April, 1866, and that the military officers remaining in command there between that date and the return of the State to the Union had no authority, under the acts of March and July, 1867, to annul a decree of a Court of Equity of the State. Hence such an order, made by Gen. Canby, was an arbitrary stretch of authority, and was properly disregarded by the court below. Affirmed.

No. 158.—*The Propeller John Taylor, &c., appellants, vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Construction Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 161.—*The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Louisa Coverstop.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 684.—*The State of Louisiana ex-rel. John L. Macauley, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, &c.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows and Messrs. Durant and Hornor in support of the same, and by Mr. J. R. Kennard and Messrs. Chipman and Hosmer in opposition thereto.

No. 148.—*Henrietta Hoffman, appellant, vs. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. A. Garfield, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. H. L. Terrell, for the appellee. Adjourned. The court will to-morrow take up the Illinois tax injunction cases.

COURT NOTES.

Further argument will be had before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the matter of granting a stay of proceedings in the alleged Brooklyn Ring fraud cases.

A mistake was made in the notice of the order referred to in THE TIMES on Sunday in which the Central Trust Company is spoken of as the Receiver of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereas it is in reality the Receiver of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company.

A negro named Cyrus Hall, residing at No. 217 Sullivan street, was charged, at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court yesterday, with having stolen several overcoats, valued at $20, from Robert W. Bloom's residence, No. 3 Livingston place. Hall, who is charged with having committed several other larcenies, was committed to answer in default of $300.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Webster, a drunken painter, living at No. 19 Baxter street, was found guilty of burglary in the first degree, in having, on the night of Dec. 18, broken into the apartments of Morris Silverstein, No. 73 Baxter street, with intent to steal. Recorder Hackett sentenced Webster to ten years in the State Prison.

Frederick Ortley, of Thirty-fourth street, near East River, appeared before Judge Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, to prefer a complaint against John Straub, of Thirty-fourth street and First Avenue, for having embezzled $9 while acting in the capacity of clerk in the complainant's store. Justice Murray committed him in default of $500 bail.

A youth named James Collins, who, on Feb. 18, falsely represented to William M. Verplanck, of No. 92 Chambers street, that he was in the employ of Arbuckle Brothers, No. 60 Front street, in whose name he obtained property valued at $16, pleaded guilty to petit larceny in General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to six months in the Penitentiary.

John Falck, Charles Smith, Baron Cohen, Simon Kittner, Simon Glashy, Meyer Feldstein, Nehemiah Kentenher, and Morris Meyers were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with selling cigars without a license, and with the exception of Falck, were all committed for examination. The accused, who were peddling cigars on Broadway, were arrested Sunday afternoon, by direction of Deputy Collector P. R. Hawley.

The case of Amasa Leonard against Lebbius B. Ward is now on trial before Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff held a long lease from the defendant on property in Fifty-ninth street, and undertook to remove certain buildings at the expiration of the lease as being trade fixtures. Ward thereupon instituted a suit endeavoring to prevent the plaintiff from doing so. The latter having prevailed, however, now sues to recover the value of the buildings, alleging that they have been wrongfully taken and disposed of by the defendant.

Applications by counsel for allowances and costs in the case of Willis vs. The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroads, and Erie Railway, were decided by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Willis was the holder of some of the early bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, and brought suit to foreclose the mortgage on the road. Since the beginning of the action, however, the bonds held by the plaintiff have been bought in by the defendants, and the plaintiff asked leave to discontinue his action, claiming costs and allowance. The defendants also asked costs and allowance. Judge Lawrence, in his decision, gives costs to the defendants and $750 allowance to the plaintiff.

THE ROSENBLATT CASE.

Samson Rosenblatt, who was arrested in San Francisco by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, and brought to this City, where, as alleged, he had swindled wholesale jewelers out of property aggregating $200,000, was yesterday released on $95,000 bail. District Attorney Phelps having refused to admit Rosenblatt to bail pending trial, the prisoner remained in the Tombs until yesterday, when, at the urgent solicitation of his lawyer and the consent of the creditors who had been defrauded, bail was accepted. Asher Rosenblatt, father of the prisoner, living at No. 413 West Fifty-seventh street, and Meyer Rosenblatt, his brother, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis became bondsmen for the appearance at trial of the accused.

SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

On Feb. 9, as Miss Lizzie Nolan was standing at No. 406 East Twenty-fifth street, she was attacked by a thief who snatched her pocket-book, containing $78, and ran. The lady raised an alarm which was heard by Officer Schenck, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who gave chase but failed to overtake the fugitive. The officer called on the thief to stop, but the latter paid no attention to the order, and only surrendered after Schenck had fired two shots at him. On being taken to the station-house, the thief gave the name of George Darcey, and said he was a stonecutter living at No. 402 East Twenty-third street. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years and six months in State Prison.

ALLEGED SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, delivered a long and very exhaustive opinion in the application made to quash the indictment against Austin Black, who is charged with subornation of perjury in endeavoring to procure two men, named Howells and Bullinger, to testify in a civil action for $100,000, brought by the prisoner against the Continental National Bank. The alleged testimony sought to be suborned was in regard to the habits of Mr. Timpson, the Cashier of the bank. The evidence, it was claimed by the prisoner's counsel, even if admitted, would have been immaterial. Judge Barrett, in his opinion, stated that, although the testimony was clearly inadmissible, still this did not alter the offense, and the indictment was good, the evidence being material as to the credibility of Mr. Timpson as a witness. William Schutte, the book-keeper of John Ross, whose name was subscribed to the check which Black seeks to have the Continental Bank pay, was then put on the stand and sworn. He testified that the paper containing questions to be put to Howells and Bullinger and the answers to which they were to swear was not in Black's handwriting. Howells was also put on the stand as a witness.

A PARTNERSHIP DIFFICULTY.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision in the case of McStea against Mathews yesterday. It appears that the defendant's father-in-law, his brother-in-law, and one Hubbard were in partnership some time since in New-Orleans. The first two were named Brander. The defendant went to New-Orleans as the agent for his father-in-law, with full power to act. He there formed a new partnership whose members consisted of himself, his father-in-law, his brother-in-law, and a man named Chamblis. As far as the defendant, his brother-in-law, and Chamblis were concerned they assumed the debts of the old partnership. His father-in-law refused to become a party to the agreement, however. As a defense to the present action, which was brought to recover the amount of one of the old debts, it was claimed that, as the formation of the new firm depended on the defendant's father-in-law coming in as a party to the agreement they were therefore not liable for the debts of the old firm. Judge Donohue thought otherwise, however, holding that the defendant's father-in-law, having full knowledge of the transaction, should not have kept silent. The covenant of the new firm binds him.

A POLICE OFFICER COMMITTED.

On Sunday, Officer Sullivan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs, an unfortunate woman, named Lizzie Swift, and charged her with improper conduct while in Hester street. Sullivan stated that he had arrested the woman owing to a complaint made by the gas company occupying the premises corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets. On being asked what she had to say in her defense, the woman stated that five months ago, while in McKeever's oyster saloon, in the Bowery, near Canal street, Sullivan took a valuable ring from her finger and refused to return it. By persistently demanding it from him, he returned it to her about a month ago. The prisoner claimed that she had been arrested through malice. Justice Duffy asked her if she could procure witnesses to testify that Sullivan took her ring. Yesterday afternoon she produced four witnesses who swore to the fact, and Justice Duffy, after some deliberation, committed Officer Sullivan for trial on a charge of larceny, and sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Morgan et al. vs. Mortimer et al.—Granted.

Bisscher vs. The Greenback Alkali Company.—Motion for a bill of particulars is granted, without costs.

Willimantic Trust Company vs. Warren.—This order seems to be correct, except that the further examination of Birch may be had if desired, and the blanks in the order should be filled up.

People, &c., vs. Towler et al.—As the counsel for the plaintiff has given notice that he objects to the consideration of the supplementary affidavit served upon him and presented to the court, I shall order a reargument of this motion. The motion will be placed in Tuesday's calendar, if counsel desire, for reargument.

Puray vs. Goldstein.—The case of Norton vs. National Loan, Fund, &c., Company (19 How. P. R. 515) sustained the objection made by the defendant's counsel to the notice of the entry of judgment. The omission to state the Clerk's office in which judgment was entered prevented the notice from operating as a limitation of the defendant's time to appeal. (Sec. 19 How. 515.) If this question had not been passed upon in the case just referred to, I confess I should have felt great doubts as to the validity of the objection, but, as the point was there deliberately examined, I must follow that decision. Costs on this motion, $180.

Hascall vs. The Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company.—The effect of allowing the amendment sought for would be to entirely change the nature of the action, and while such an amendment may be within the power of the court, the power should not, in my judgment, be exercised. (Code, sec 173.) Motion is denied with costs.

Goodenough vs. De Groot.—I do not think that this motion should be granted. The Referee seems to me to have acted correctly in refusing to open the case after he had stated the result at which he had arrived and after the defendant had paid his fee. Besides, upon reading the affidavit of Mr. Risley, I am by no means clear that there was any error in the referred funding as to the law of Indiana. No costs.

In the Matter of William H. Field.—The inquisition is confirmed, and the wife of the lunatic is appointed as committee. I cannot, however, approve of the bond submitted first, because its recitals of dates are incomplete, and second, because of the blanks in the bond. The bond was prematurely executed, and should be re-executed.

Em vs. Burchell.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—Granted.

Heilburn vs. Racey.—This seems to be a proper case for the appointment of a Receiver. The motion for that purpose is granted, with costs.

Sherwood vs. The Globe Insurance Company of Chicago.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

Order Granted.—Matter of application of the Directors of the New-York Coral and Sheet Marble Company for a dissolution, and Trotter vs. The New-York Coral and Sheet Marble Company.

Granted.—In the matter of Barrie; Gaines vs. Heath; Monroe vs. Davis et al.

Britton vs. Bradner et al.—Set down for trial on the 10th day of March, 1876. Memorandum.

Eldridge vs. Marclay et al.—Motions granted, with costs. Memorandum.

Frost vs. Van Loan.—I am of the opinion that M. Leyne, Esq., the Referee first appointed, and who seems to have resigned for good and sufficient reasons, is entitled to his fees up to the time when he resigned, and the motion to compel the new Referee to deliver his report is therefore denied.

Priss vs. Cohen.—I wish to see the papers on which the previous motion for a Receiver was denied.

By Judge Brady.

Freligh vs. The Board of Police.—Opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Bucker vs. Mead.—I think that a reargument was well granted, and that the motion should prevail in payment of the costs which have accrued since the original answer was interposed, and $10 costs of this motion. Memorandum.

In the Matter of Gilman.—After further very careful consideration of this matter I think that, viewing it in its length and breadth, and considering the position in which the matter now is and the complication which might arise from death or further litigation, the order proposed ought to be granted; and that although the question of power is not free from doubt, there is sufficient color and authority to warrant the granting of the order in the interests of justice and clear equity.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Dusenbury vs. Deschere.—Order for judgment.

Decrees Signed.—Otis vs. Rynders; Gulch vs. Crowley.

Thurber vs. Jacobs.—Order appointing George W. Venable Receiver, &c.

Starna vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.—Ten dollars costs for each deposition actually read should be taxed under the stipulation. The using in each action is the same as if the depositions were taken therein.

References Ordered.—Kursheedt vs. Narheim et al., No. 1; Same vs. Same; Kursheedt vs. Meyer et al.

Gulch vs. Crowley.—Order canceling undertaking, &c.

Orders Granted.—Richmond et al. vs. Dwyer; Tarrell vs. Van Tyle et al.; Sancher vs. Hoffman et al.; Stokes vs. Recknagle; Moody vs. Andrews; Gutch vs. Crowley.

By Judge Sanford.

Smith vs. Crow et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Taylor vs. Keller, Jr.—Reference ordered.

Bosse et al. vs. Smith et al.—Complaint dismissed.

Fushrer vs. Crandall.—Motion denied.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Memorandum.

Motions Granted.—Koesting vs. Leak; Butes vs. Pettingill.

PENSIONS TO POLICE SURGEONS.

The old case of Dr. Martin Freligh against the Board of Police Commissioners, was decided by Judge Brady in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. Dr. Freligh, who was a Police Surgeon, was retired in February, 1873, on a pension of $1,000 per year, in accordance with the act of 1871. The pension was withdrawn in 1875, and Freligh applied for a mandamus to compel its payment. The points on both sides heretofore given in THE TIMES are taken up carefully by Judge Brady in his opinion. He holds that the Board of Police have discretionary power in regard to the withdrawal as well as the granting of pensions to Police Surgeons, and therefore dismisses the application for the mandamus.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
24—Stolts vs. Cantrell.
71—Hardin vs. Corbitt.
97—Pitt vs. Clanranald.
99—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon.
100—Gordon vs. Paoli Belt Co.
116—Dickeroff vs. Taylor.
124—Jessup, &c., vs. Smith, &c.
135—Wellgen vs. St. Paul and Pac. R. R. Co.
138—Baxter, &c., vs. Drake (two motions.)
146—McGrath vs. Skidmore, Receiver.
154—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
178—Macy vs. Lane.
179—Goodridge vs. Lane.
188—Lindsay vs. Lindsay.

Nos.
205—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
245—Mayhan vs. Ashley.
257—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
265—Vega vs. Metzger.
302—Seyne vs. Bulites.
304—Schneider vs. Reimer.
306—Appiarius vs. Welch.
311—Salomon vs. Wilbur.
314—Jewell, &c., vs. Boalt.
316—Taubel vs. Schnick.
318—Pommeroy vs. Obright.
320—Haslow vs. Bleecker Street & F. F. R. R. Co.
321—Sistare vs. Haslow.
324—Paldwin vs. Healy.
325—Philadelph'a and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Packer, &c.
326—Matter of Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. 262—Koffman vs. Schoenman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Nos.
1142—Spinnette vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Haugh vs. Craighead et al.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
382—Lancaster Fire Insurance Co. vs. Kipp.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doodey et al.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thompson.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1230—The Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2336—Thomson, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1228—Blandy vs. Gould et al.
1548—The N. Y. & B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.

Nos.
1086—Heather vs. Neill.
1058½—Rucker vs. Mead.
1060½—Smith, Trustee, vs. Mead et al.
1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Co.
2262—Coatroue et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1194—Stone vs. Raven.
1020—Johnston vs. Gaynor.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
698—Gouraud vs. Spencer.
1824—Hallacker versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1266—Prouty vs. Guiteau.
1268—Spaford vs. McPhail.
1282—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Couran.
1284—Wiggens, Receiver, &c., vs. Hayes.
1294—Cokely vs. Gardner et al.
1298—Hancock vs. Rand et al.
844—Wilkinson et al., &c., vs. Orvis et al.
1200—Demarest, &c. vs. Paillard et al.
1116—Bennett et al. vs. O'Neill.
1302—Phelps vs. Musgrave et al.
1304—White vs. Lee et al.
1306—Peabody vs. Reuton.
1312—Wiggins, &c., vs. Canary et al.
1316—Geiger, &c., vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1320—Post vs. Harriott et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued. Held in Supreme Court General Term room. Case on. No. 2064—People vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courtney et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lawden vs. The B'd of Police of N. Y. et al.
1421—Morris, Adm'x, &c., vs. Gillick et al.
58—Risley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1059—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1105—De Jonge, Assignee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lillienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. The D., D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1213—Hommedieu vs. Danforth.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No. 10—Espenchild vs. Freund et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
939—Strauss vs. Lloyd Steam-ship Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
969—Latasa vs. Great West Ins. Co.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
2873—Tilton vs. Sullivan, Adm'r.
1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.
1157—Cheeseman vs. Johnson.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
2122—Kalehar vs. Bleecker St. R. R. Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.

Nos.
1618—O'Donnell vs. Banning.
986—Moiler vs. Tuska.
1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
1689—Johnston vs. Perine.
1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
2328—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allan vs. James.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1631—Hayes vs. Amidon.
—— Wheeler vs. Murray.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1790—Koesting vs. Peck.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutz et al.
1377—Deoby vs. Laborers' Union Benev. So.
1519—Sewards vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
2137—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor and Board of Apport'nt.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.
1416—McGuire vs. Jenny.
1308—Hermann vs. Tiske.
1473—Woods vs. Beams.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.
2174—Same vs. Same.
1474—Le Terve vs. Kellogg.
715—Low et al. vs. Brennan.
1452—Low et al. vs. Gaffney.
1453—Smith vs. Kelly.

Nos.
219—Schwarts versus O'Brien.
1471—Clark vs. Dillon et al.
1445—Reimer vs. Adolphi, Adm'x.
1441—Kavanagh vs. Poillon.
2284—Battersby vs. The Mayor.
1676—Hillman, Ex'r, vs. Raphael.
1684—Cowie vs. The U. S. Marrezzo Marble Co.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor.
1709—Mechanics' & Trad'rs Bank vs. Rider.
1710—Same vs. Same.
1711—Mechanics' & Trad'rs Bank vs. Hotchkiss et a.
1716—Eglau vs. The Mayor.
1717—Carroll vs. Keegan et al.
1722—Cox vs. Limbach.
1725—Taddon vs. Stigler.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bonton.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryea.
1665—Mackay vs. Asiel.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.
2124—Taylor vs. Philips.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.
1611—Johnson vs. Schuyler.
1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1734—Frank vs. Con. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1735—Frank vs. Mer. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.
1526—Cafferata vs. Conner.
1795—Leach vs. Shand.
1630—Koenig vs. Wolf.
1694—Hall vs. Brennan.
1769—Smith vs. Long.
1799—Hayward vs. Hernstein.
1731—Shelley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Austin Black and John Dusenbury, attempt at perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Matthews, felonious assault and battery.
Christian Walde, arson.
Francisco Decania, robbery.
Michael McLoughlin, robbery.
Thomas Allen and Joseph Carr, robbery.
James Coningfort, forgery.
Francis Houghtaling, William C. Reeves, grand larceny.
Anthony Fay, grand larceny.
Mary Kelly, grand larceny.
Daniel Curtin and Edward Cassidy, grand larceny.
Charles Schaefer, grand larceny.
Matthew Larkin, felonious assault and battery.

FOX HUNTING IN ESSEX, ENGLAND.

At a rather animated meeting of the supporters of the East Essex hunt held at Braintree, England, Capt. White, master of the hunt, said that during the seven years that he had hunted the country he had found but one fox on the Braxted estate, (Sir Charles Du Cane's,) and but one in Layer Wood, the last time he drew it, and even this was a "bagman" and his hounds were too high-minded to give tongue to him. [Laughter.] Capt. White added, at a later stage of the meeting, that Sir Charles Du Cane and Mr. Round had made personal attacks upon him behind his back, and if this were to go on he would make not only a personal but a political matter of it. [Cries of "Pray don't go into that."] Several gentlemen warmly defended Sir Charles Du Cane and Mr. Round from the imputation of being fox destroyers, pointing out in regard to Sir Charles that he had only recently returned home after nearly seven years' absence as Governor of Tasmania. Col. Brise, M. P., considered these unsupported accusations were unfair and injudicious, and he was at a loss to understand why these two gentlemen should be selected and held up to public opprobrium, while nothing was said about other owners of coverts. He felt that they owed a debt of gratitude to Capt. White for the manner in which he had hunted the country during the last seven years, during which time he had always acted most courteously; but he (the Colonel) must say he by no means approved of Capt. White's conduct in the present instance. He was quite sure that both Sir Charles Du Cane and Mr. Round were as anxious to preserve foxes as Capt. White was, but it should be borne in mind that it was exceedingly difficult for those who were fond of shooting to preserve foxes very strictly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..114½
1,000 Mo., K. & T. S. F. 61½
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s. Cn. 84½
20,000 U. P. L'd Gts..103
70 N. Y. C. & Hud....116¾
7 do..........116
100 do.......b3. 117
400 Western Union.... 72
600 do.......... 71⅞
1105 do.......... 71¾
400 do.......... 71⅝
500 do.......... 71½
700 do.......... 71⅜
2000 do.......... 71¼
2800 do.......... 71⅛
3400 do.......... 71½
2600 do.......... 71⅝
200 do........c. 71⅝
200 Pacific Mail....... 31⅛
100 do.......... 31¼
100 do........c. 31
400 do.......... 31
2000 do.......... 30¾
700 do.......... 30⅞
1300 do.......... 30⅞
100 do........c. 30¾
600 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......... 30⅞
200 do.......... 30⅞
10 Toledo & Wab...... 5⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12
600 Erie Railway...... 18⅛
100 do........c. 18⅛
1300 do.......... 18
500 do......b60. 18
600 do.......b3. 18
100 do.......b3. 18⅛

500 Lake Shore....... 63
500 do.......... 62⅞
500 do.......... 62¼
500 do.......... 62⅛
500 do.......... 62⅝
1000 do.......... 62¼
2000 do.......... 62⅛
3600 do.......... 62
1200 do.......... 61⅞
2000 do.......s3. 61¾
2400 do.......... 61⅞
200 do.......... 62
400 do.......... 61⅞
10 do.......... 61½
100 North-western..... 42⅞
100 do.......... 42¾
400 do.......... 42⅞
200 do.......... 43
100 North-west'n Pf... 64
400 St. Paul.......... 43⅜
500 do.......... 43
100 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......... 43
100 do.......... 42⅞
200 do........c. 43
100 do.......b3. 43
100 St. Paul Pf.....s3. 79½
100 do.......... 79⅝
100 Mich. Central..... 60½
100 Rock Island....... 110⅝
100 do........c. 110½
400 do.......... 110½
800 Ohio & Miss....... 22
300 do.......... 21⅞
1500 do.......... 21¾
50 do........c. 21½
1200 do.......... 21¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81..........123⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.117⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....12.119⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.123¼
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......b. c. 121⅜

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121½
10,000 do.......... 121⅛
10,000 do.......... 121¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121⅛
5,000 do.......12.121⅛
41,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.....b. c. 118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 103
5,000 N. Y. S. B'ty L. R. 104¾
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 108½
6,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 114¾
1,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 90
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.... 92⅞
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 84½
1,000 I. B. & W. 1st.. 35¼
4,000 North Mo. 1st.. 92½
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98¾
8,000 do.......... 98⅞
3,000 Ohio & Mis. 2d. 78
1,000 Wes. Pac. Bds. 101⅝
10,000 do.......... 101½
50,00 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 103
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 105⅛
1,000 do.......... 105¼
5,000 P. of M. 1st. s3. 89
5,000 do.......... 89⅛
3,000 do.......b. c. 89¼
7,000 R. W. & O. C. 1st. 93½
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 75
5,000 C. S. 1st. Con. 69
1,500 C. & P. 4th.... 102¾
14,000 do.......... 102⅝
1,000 N. J. C. Conv. 108¾
22,000 do.......b. c. 108½
100 Fourth N. Bank.... 88
20 B'k State of N. Y. 106
200 Quick. M. C.....b. 19½
50 Harlem Railroad. 141
100 W. U. Tel. b. c. c.... 71⅞
1400 do.......... 71¾
3200 do.......s3. 71⅝
900 do.......... 71½
100 do.......... 71⅛
600 do.......... 71⅝
400 do.......... 71⅛
200 do.......s3. 71⅜
1000 do.......... 71⅜
2600 do.......... 71⅜
27 do.......... 71½
1600 do.......... 71¼
500 do.......... 71⅛
1000 do.......... 71¼
100 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......b3. 71⅜
2400 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......s3. 71⅛
1200 do.......... 71⅜
1300 do.......b3. 71¼
1400 do.......... 71⅛
25 U. S. Express.... 74⅜
5 do.......b. c. 74¼
100 do.......... 74
400 Illinois Cen.... 101
100 do.......b. c. 101
1600 Pacific Mail b. c. 30⅞
100 do........c. 30⅞
100 do......b30. 31
100 do.......s7. 30⅞
200 do.......... 31
100 do.......... 31⅛
100 do.......... 31
100 Erie R'way. b. c. b3. 18
200 do.......s3. 17⅞
600 do.......... 17⅞
1500 do.......b. 3. 18
100 Mich. Cen....b. 60½
100 do.......... 60⅝
100 Un. Pacific.....b. c. 67½
100 do.......... 67¼
100 do.......... 66¾
200 do.......... 67
100 do.......... 66¾
500 H. & St. Jo. b. c. b3. 19¾

12 C. & P. G.......... 94
17 do.......b. c. 94
100 C. R. of N. J. b. c. 107¼
100 do.......... 107⅛
1800 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅞
100 do.......... 61⅝
700 do.......... 61¾
1000 do.......s3. 61⅝
1100 do.......s3. 61⅝
1100 do.......... 61½
1500 do.......... 61⅝
1100 do.......... 61⅝
1100 do.......... 61⅝
600 do.......s3. 61¾
100 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......s3. 61⅝
500 do.......s3. 61
100 do.......... 61⅛
2200 do.......... 61⅛
1300 do.......... 61¼
1000 do.......s3. 61⅛
300 do.......... 61
800 do.......b3. 61
4600 do.......... 60⅞
1500 do.......... 60¾
1000 do.......s3. 60⅞
1100 do.......... 61
800 do.......s3. 61
1000 do.......... 61⅛
600 do.......... 61¼
400 do.......... 61⅛
100 C. & R. I. b. c. c. 110½
100 do.......s3. 110⅝
100 do.......... 110¾
200 do........c. 110⅞
100 do.......... 110⅞
500 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 43
200 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......b3. 43
100 do.......... 42⅞
400 do.......... 42¾
100 do.......... 42⅝
800 do.......... 42⅛
300 do.......... 42⅝
500 do.......s3. 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......... 42¾
100 do.......... 42⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3. 63⅞
100 do.......b3. 64
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 5
100 Kansas Pac. b. c. 13
400 M., K. & T..... 12⅞
25 Del., L. & W.... 119¼
81 do.......... 119¼
200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 43⅛
100 do.......s3. 43
200 do.......... 43⅜
400 do.......... 43½
500 do.......... 43⅜
200 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......... 43
100 do.......... 43⅛
1200 do.......... 43
100 do.......... 42⅞
100 do.......... 43
800 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 80
300 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.......s3. 79⅝
100 do.......... 79⅜
100 Pacific of Mo. b. c. 12¼
100 do.......... 11¾
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 21⅝
100 do.......... 21¾
100 do.......... 21½
800 do.......... 21½
100 do.......... 21⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 N. J. C. 1st, b. 115
3,000 Al. & Sus. 2d. 108½
8,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 83⅝
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 54⅝
100 West. Union...b3. 71⅜
200 do.......... 71¼
900 do.......... 71⅜
400 do.......s3. 71⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 31½
15 do.......... 31⅜
100 do.......... 31⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 116¾
300 do.......... 116⅝
200 Erie Railway. b30 18⅛
200 do.......b3. 18
1000 do.......b3. 18⅛
100 do.......s3. 18
300 do.......... 18⅛
100 Mich. Central. s3. 60¼
300 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅛
300 do.......... 61⅛
2000 do.......... 60⅞
3400 do.......... 60¾
1500 do.......... 60⅝
30 Ft. Wayne Special 91
100 Illinois Central.. 101¼
85 do.......... 101⅜

100 St. Paul Pref. s3. 79⅝
100 do.......... 79½
100 St. Paul.....b3. 43
200 do.......... 42⅞
600 do.......... 42¾
300 North-western.... 42½
200 do.......b3. 42¼
400 do.......... 42⅜
100 North-west. Pref. 64
100 do.......s3. 63¾
200 do.......... 63⅞
100 do.......b3. 64
300 do.......... 64
100 Tol. & Wab...... 5⅛
100 do.......... 4½
100 do.......... 4⅝
100 do.......... 4¼
100 do.......... 4⅝
100 Chic. & Alton.... 101¼
200 Kansas Pacific.... 13
200 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅝
700 do.......... 21½
100 do.......s3. 21⅜
300 do.......... 21½
600 Kansas & Texas.. 13
200 do.......... 13⅛
100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 5

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n..... 119¼
$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 121⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 73
5,000 do.......... 72⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. c. 44
1,000 N. C. 6s, o., A. & Oct.....b. c. 17½
2,000 L. & W. B. C.... 99
1,000 Erie 4th........ 103
10,000 U. Pacific 1st. 105¼
25,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 103¾
5,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 96
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 83½
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 64
5,000 do.......... 64½
10,000 do.......... 64¾
1,000 L. & N. C., '98. 91⅞
4,000 do.......b. c. 91⅞
10,000 Mor. & Es. Con. 108½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 64
1,000 Jeff. R. R. 1st. 82
300 A. & P. T. b. c. s3. 20¼
100 American Ex..... 63¼
12 do.......b. c. 62½
100 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 74
2700 W. U. Tel....n. c. 71⅜
1800 do.......... 71⅜
700 do.......... 71⅛
200 do.......... 71⅛
1200 do.......... 71¼
2800 do.......... 71¼
200 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......b3. 71½
800 do.......... 71⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 31⅛
100 do.......... 31¼
300 do.......... 31⅛
3200 do.......... 31
912 do.......... 30⅞
700 do.......... 30¾
800 do.......s3. 30¾
200 do........c. 30⅞
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 18⅛
50 do.......... 18¼
300 do.......... 18⅛
2200 do.......... 18¼
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 21⅝
200 do.......s3. 21½
1600 do.......... 21⅜
900 do.......... 21½
1100 Kan. Pac.....b. c. 13
100 do.......... 13¼

500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 60¾
3000 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 60⅝
500 do.......s3. 60¾
400 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......s3. 60⅞
100 do.......... 60¾
2500 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......b3. 60¾
500 do.......... 60½
700 do.......... 60⅝
500 do.......... 60¾
400 do.......... 60⅞
300 do.......... 60¾
9 Panama.......b. c. 130½
100 Union Pacific. b. c. 67
100 do.......... 67⅛
100 do.......... 67¼
100 Illinois Central.. 101½
40 do.......b. c. 101¾
10 Cen. of N. J....b. c. 107¼
300 C. & N. W.....b. c. 42⅜
100 do.......... 42⅜
600 do.......... 42⅛
1000 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 42
100 do.......s3. 42⅛
700 do.......... 42¼
300 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 63¾
20 do.......... 64
100 C. & R. I. b. c. b3. 110½
100 do.......b3. 110⅝
50 do.......b3. 110⅝
100 do.......... 110⅝
300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 42¾
100 do........c. 42⅜
800 do.......... 42½
100 do.......... 42¾
100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 79½
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 4½
400 do.......... 4½
100 Chic. & Alt....b. c. 101½
100 Mo. K. & T....b. c. 12¾
100 do.......... 12⅞
30 Mor. & Es.....b. c. 105
60 do.......... 105¼
100 St. L., K. C. & N. b. c. 6½
100 S. L., K. C. & N. P. b. c. 32

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Mo., K. & T. S. F. 60½
10,000 C. & O. 1st. x c. 32
2,000 Erie 4th........ 103
100 Quicksilver....... 19⅝
100 do.......... 19½
100 Quicksilver Pref. 24⅝
200 Erie Railway...... 18⅛
900 do.......b3. 18⅜
2200 do.......... 18¼
100 do.......... 18⅛
300 Harlem.......b3. 141
600 Western Union.. 71⅛
400 do.......... 71½
300 do.......... 71⅜
200 do.......b3. 71¼
1000 do.......... 71¼
100 do.......s3. 71⅛
100 do.......... 71⅛
100 do........c. 71⅛
100 do.......... 71⅛
800 West. Union..s3. 71½
600 do.......... 71⅛
1100 do.......... 71⅛
1000 do.......... 71¼
2100 do.......... 71⅛
800 do.......s3. 71¼
2400 do.......... 71¼
800 Del., L. & W...... 118

100 Pacific Mail...b3. 31
100 do.......... 30⅞
100 do.......s3. 30⅞
100 do........c. 30⅞
600 do.......... 30¾
800 do.......... 30⅝
1200 do.......... 30½
900 do.......... 30½
200 Lake Shore....... 60¾
2700 do.......... 60⅞
700 do.......... 60¾
1100 do.......... 60⅝
2000 do.......s3. 60½
1000 do.......s3. 60⅜
1500 do.......s3. 60½
200 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 60½
900 North-western.... 42⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 63⅞
200 St. Paul......... 42⅞
200 do.......... 42¾
100 Kansas & Texas.. 12½
200 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅜
400 do.......... 21½
100 do.......... 21⅜
200 do.......b3. 21½
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 32¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 12¾

MONDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

Prompt on the opening of business at the Stock Exchange to-day the bears massed their forces and made a vigorous assault along the whole line. The attack was successful, the prices of all the active stocks yielding in a greater or less degree. Subsequently, covering on the part of the shorts induced a slight recovery, but the improvement partook a good deal of the transitory and fleeting character of the poppy and the borealis race and such like, and quick disappeared. The market in the late dealings exhibited a feverish tone and there was a pressure to sell. The day's transactions aggregated 191,000 shares, of which 65,000 were in Lake Shore, 50,000 in Western Union, 18,000 in Pacific Mail, 14,000 in Erie, 11,000 in North-Western, and 10,000 each in St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi. Lake Shore was the weakest stock on the list, declining to 60⅜, with a recovery of only ¼ ₱ cent. at the close. Western Union declined from 72 to 71⅛, and closed at the lowest quotation of the day. Pacific Mail declined to 30½, closing at a fractional recovery. North-western common declined from 43¼ to 42 and the preferred from 64⅛ to 63¾, while St. Paul common fell off from 43½ to 42½, and the preferred from 80 to 79½. There was a recovery of about ½ ₱ cent. in the common shares in the final dealings. Erie was firm at slightly higher quotations. Union Pacific declined from 67½ to 66¾, and closed at a recovery of ½ ₱ cent. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 22 to 21⅜. Wabash fell off from 5 to 4¼, closing at 4½. The decline was probably based on advices from Danville, Ill., that the court this morning in the matter of the foreclosure proceedings of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad had sustained the action of the foreclosure committee by which the decree of foreclosure was entered in Ohio. The court refused the application of the stockholders and the equipment bondholders to become parties to the suit. Investment shares were quiet, and express stocks dull on narrow fluctuations.

The week opened with the money market extremely easy and the supply of capital offering large at 3@4 ₱ cent. The principal business was at 3@3½ ₱ cent. In discounts the sales of prime mercantile paper were at 4½@6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities strong and higher for consols and irregular for United States bonds. The former advanced to 94⅜@94½ for money and to 94⅝@94¾ for the account. 1865s (old) declined ¼ ₱ cent. and 1867s ⅜ ₱ cent., closing at 104¾@104⅞ and 107¾@107⅞ respectively; 10-40s were steady at 106⅛, and new 5s ⅛ ₱ cent. higher at 106⅜@106½. Erie advanced to 16⅛ for the common, and to 32@32½ for the preferred. The sterling exchange market was steady on a moderate business. Sales were made at $4 85½ for prime bankers' sixty days bills, and at $4 89½ for sight, the nominal rates remaining at $4 86@$4 90. Gold was steady at 113⅞@114 during the greater portion of the day, the market lacking any special interest. During the afternoon the price momentarily reached 114⅛, the closing sales being at 114. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $89,400 bullion was shipped for the East.

In the Government bond market early in the day there was a pressure to sell, which was most marked in 1867s, sales being made as low as 121⅛. The further decline at London induced the large sales of this issue to-day. The general market closed somewhat steadier in tone. There was a good demand for railroad bonds throughout the day, and prices were well sustained. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues. State bonds were dull. District of Columbia 3-65s recovered to 72⅞@73. Missouri Long 6s remain firm at 103.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

Gold receipts	$745,917 75
Gold payments	368,411 88
Gold balance	45,099,573 53
Currency receipts	823,680 54
Currency payments	699,396 45
Currency balance	37,460,406 65
Customs	575,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 28.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113⅞	114
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central	116½	116⅝
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
Pacific Mail	31½	30⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43½	42¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	80	79½
Lake Shore	63	60⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	43¼	42⅜
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred	64½	63⅞
Western Union	72¼	71⅛
Union Pacific	67¾	67¼
Toledo & Wabash	5¼	4½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119¼	118
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛
Panama	131	131
Erie	18⅛	18¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22¼	21⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	5¼	5
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	19¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	30¼	30
Michigan Central	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	100⅞	101½
Missouri Pacific	12	12⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	117	116⅝	970
Harlem	141	141	350
Erie	18⅜	17⅞	14,250
Lake Shore	63	60⅜	65,100
Wabash	5	4¼	1,100
North-western	43¼	42	9,900
North-western Pref.	64⅛	63¾	1,600
Rock Island	110⅞	110⅝	1,550
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43½	42½	7,800
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	80	79½	2,000
Delaware, Lack. and West.	118½	118	1,506
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛	200
Michigan Central	60¾	60¼	300
Illinois Central	101½	101	885
Union Pacific	67½	66¾	800
C., C. and Ind. Central	5	5	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¾	19¾	500
Ohio and Mississippi	22	21⅜	9,900
Missouri Pacific	12¾	11¾	400
Western Union	72	71⅛	49,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20½	20½	300
Pacific Mail	31⅜	30½	17,900
Quicksilver	19⅝	19½	400
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅝	24⅝	100
St. L., K., C. and N.	62	62	100
St. L., K., C. and N. Pref.	32¼	32	200
American Express	63¼	63¼	100
United States Express	74	74	325
Kansas Pacific	13¼	13	600
Kansas and Texas	13½	12½	2,200
Total sales			191,336

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123	123⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 6s, 1865, registered	117½	117¾
United States 6s, 1865, coupons	117½	117¾
United States 6s, 1865, new, registered	119⅛	119⅜
United States 6s, 1865, new, coupons	119½	119¾
United States 6s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121¼
United States 6s, 1867, coupons	121	121⅛
United States 6s, 1868, registered	123⅛	123½
United States 6s, 1868, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	121⅛	122
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $69,000 for interest, and $332,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,458,000
Gold balances	1,236,717
Currency balances	1,408,135

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$80,760,124
Currency balances	3,604,206
Gold exchanges	9,140,847
Gold balances	2,327,912

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 30½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 31
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30½
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 30½
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 45
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss. 15
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 15
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R. 15
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.... 15
Connecticut 6s.... 105
Georgia 6s.... 93½
Ga. 7s, new bonds.. 104
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 101
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 104
Indiana 5s.... 102½
Illinois 6s, coup., '77. 102½
Illinois 6s, coup., '79. 102½
Ill. 6s, War Loan.... 102½
Kentucky 6s.... 102½
Louisiana 6s.... 43
La. 6s, new bonds.... 43
La. 6s, N. Float. D't.. 43½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 44⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 44½
La. 8s, L. Bds of '75. 44
La. 8s, Bds of 1910.... 12
Michigan 6s, 1878-79. 102
Michigan 6s, '83.... 105
Michigan 7s, '90.... 109
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 101
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 101
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 101
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 101
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 102½
Fund. bds., due '94-5. 103
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc. 102¾
Han. & St. Jo., due '76. 100
Han. & St. Jo., due '86. 102

Han. & St. Jo., due '87. 102
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n. 104⅝
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n. 104⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91.. 120
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76.. 110
N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju. 17¼
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17⅛
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 55
N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 55
N. C. N. C. R., c. off, J. & J. 43
N. C. N. C. R., c. off, A. & O. 42
N. C. Fund. act, '66. 10
N. C. Fund. act, '68. 9½
N. C. N. bds., J. & J. 9
N. C. N. bds., A. & O. 8½
N. C. Sp. tax, class 1. 3
N. C. Sp. tax, class 2. 2⅞
N. C. Sp. tax, class 3. 2½
Ohio 6s, '81.... 105
Ohio 6s, '86.... 108½
Rhode Island 6s.... 105
South Carolina 6s.... 35¾
S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 35¾
S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 35½
S. C. F. A., '66.... 35½
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 36
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 36
S. C. 7s of '88.... 37
Tennessee 6s, old.... 45¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 44
Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 44¼
Virginia 6s, old.... 36½
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37½
Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37½
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 75
Va. 6s, x mat'd coup. 69
Va. 6s, Cons., 2d se... 45¼
Dis. of C. 3.65s. 1924. 72½

And the following for City bank shares:

America.... 150
American Exchange. 114
Butchers' & Drov's'. 135
Central National.... 100
City.... 303¼
Continental.... 80½
Corn Exchange.... 134
First National.... 200
Fourth National.... 87
Fulton.... 150
Gallatin National.... 130
German American.... 79
Germania.... 110
Gold Exchange.... 116
Hanover.... 85
Importers' & Trad'rs. 190¼
Manhattan.... 147
Mechanics'.... 140
Mercantile.... 105½
Merchants'.... 119¼
Metropolitan.... 126
Nassau.... 103
New-York.... 129
Ninth National.... 80
Oriental.... 170
Park.... 125¼
Phenix.... 95¼
Republic.... 86

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
United Companies of New-Jersey	141½	141⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅛	56⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21⅜
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	50
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106	107

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	9
B. E. Peas, bags	71
Bees-wax, pks.	2
Cotton, bales	4,292
Dried Fruit, pks.	65
Eggs, bbls.	2,627
Flour, bbls.	11,077
Wheat, bushels	42,450
Corn, bushels	88,062
Oats, bushels	75,820
Malt, bushels	27,388
Barley, bushels	20,900
Grass-seed, bags	1,534
Flax-seed, bags	187
Beans, bbls.	1,052
Peas, bushels	2,315
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,210
Corn-meal, bags	710
B. W. Flour, pks.	200
Oat-meal, bags	50
Hemp, bales	8
Hops, bales	398
Hides, No.	1,288
Hides, bales	401
Leather, sides	9,437
Moss, bales	14
Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls.	22
Istle, bales	30
Flax, bales	7
Resin, bbls.	190
Oil-cake, pks.	2,110
Pork, pks.	884
Beef, pks.	105
Cut-meats	3,533
Grease, pks.	644
Lard, pks.	2,612
Lard, kegs	69
Stearine, pks.	70
Butter, pks.	2,201
Cheese, pks.	1,598
Tallow, pks.	177
Oil, bbls.	30
Dressed Hogs, No.	875
Pea-nuts, bags	87
Rice, pks.	645
Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	130
Starch, bxs.	2,500
Sponge, bales	38
Tea, half-chests	6
Tobacco, hhds.	470
Tobacco, bxs., &c.	1,702
Whisky, bbls.	269
Wool, bales	15

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, but without activity. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bags Santos, by the Fearless, on private terms....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been none; sales, (to this morning,) 17,057 bags; stock in first hands this morning here, 196,289 bags, and at all the ports, 286,172 bags, including 57,368 bags at Baltimore, 18,765 bags at New-Orleans, 8,000 bags at Galveston, and 5,750 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Jan. 27 was 50,854 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Feb. 26 were 128,500 bags....Other kinds dull but held with confidence....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@19¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18c.; Java invoices, 22½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18½c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower for early delivery, on a limited business. The inquiry has been almost wholly for spinning purposes....Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c.@12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 979 bales, (of which 397 bales were on Saturday evening,) including —— bales to shippers, and 979 bales to spinners....The movements for forward delivery have been fair, but at lower prices, influenced by the free receipts at the ports, and the unsatisfactory advices from Liverpool....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,600 bales, (of which 2,900 were on Saturday evening, and 18,700 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12⅝c.; March, 12 7-16c.; April, 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; May, 13c.@13 1-32c.; June, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; July, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; August, 13 23-32c.@13¾c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,292 bales, and at the shipping ports were 25,506 bales, against 27,327 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 37,320 bales, against 39,052 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,427,896 bales, against 2,930,709 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 8,794 bales; to the Continent, 5,831 bales; stock in New-York, 167,486 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 853,879 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Mid.	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good-Ord.	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds; and prices have been generally well supported. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings, at 28c.@30c., for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The unfavorable weather was decidedly against free dealings in Produce and Merchandise....State and Western Flour has been generally held with firmness, and really sound stock has been offered with reserve. The demand, however, has been moderate for shipment as well as for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5@$5 75; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 10, chiefly at $6 10@$6 60, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 65@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 60@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with Fancy do. at higher figures. Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,650 bbls. shipping stock, mainly State and Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in more demand, in part for export at unchanged quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at former figures. We quote at from $4@$5 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$4 90 for very good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been in light demand at about previous prices. Low grade stock difficult to market....We quote at from $2 70@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 600 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, has been slow of sale, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice ₱ 100 lb....Buck-wheat Flour continues in quite moderate demand, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oatmeal has been selling very sparingly within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active request, and quoted generally 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, in instances even stronger. The inquiry has been mainly for export account. The dealings have been largely in low grade, ungraded, and mixed lots. No. 2 Milwaukee and best No. 1 Spring rather scarce, and held in most instances above the views of purchasers, checking transactions. Winter Wheat quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 27 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, closing with $1 27 reported bid and $1 28 asked for choice do., afloat, (with $1 35 reported as freely bid, and $1 37 asked for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store;) $1 12@$1 13 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 06@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 06@$1 10, afloat; $1 16 for Mixed Spring; $1 05 for rejected Spring....Corn has been depressed and quoted lower, closing heavily under more liberal offerings. The export demand has been fairly active at the reduced figures. The home trade inquiry has been rather moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63½c.@63¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 60½c.@64c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63½c., (at the close,) for very dry Kansas, (30,000 bushels,) afloat; 60½c.@61c., mainly at 60½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 60½c.@63½c. for new Yellow Jersey, poor to choice; 61c. for ordinary Mixed Western; and, nominally, 68c.@70c. for old Mixed Western....And for forward delivery, business has been moderately active, but at lower rates....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February option, quoted at 63½c.@63¾c.; March at 63c.; April (nominally) at 63½c....Sales were reported of 10,000 bushels, February option, (in settlement of contracts,) at 63¾c.; 10,000 bushels, March option, at 63c.; and 5,000 bushels, steamer grade Mixed Western, for March delivery, at 60½c....Rye has been very dull and quoted wholly nominal, with State, good to choice, quoted at 85c.@88c.; Canada, in bond, 86c.@88c., and Western, 82c.@86c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been very quiet since our last, with No. 1 Canada quoted nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 30; No. 2 at $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 Bay at $1 15@$1 18, and two-rowed State at 75c.@85c....Barley Malt has been in light request and unsettled in price, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time; and 85c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas have been quite dull, with prime, in bond, quoted at 98c.@$1 ₱ bushel....Buckwheat has been in some demand, with prime State quoted at 61c. ₱ bushel, at which price one car load was sold....Oats have been in better supply and less request at slightly reduced prices, closing dull. The bulk of the business has been in car lots of mixed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 29,000 bushels at 47c.@48½c. for fair to prime mixed State, mainly at 47c.@47½c. from cars; 49c.@51¾c. for White State, car lots; 47c. for Black State (five car loads) from track; 45½c. for New-York No. 3; 46c.@47½c. for fair to very good mixed Western, car lots....Feed has been offered with rather more freedom, and has been in less demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$22 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$20 ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been comparatively quiet at unchanged prices. Most call for shipping, mainly for the Havana market, for which 450 bales were purchased....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c.....Rye Straw has been in light request, within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 4,751,942 bushels Wheat, 416,958 bushels Corn, 90,750 bushels Rye, 445,791 bushels Barley, 368,807 bushels Malt, 784,329 bushels Oats, and 5,584 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,864,161 bushels, as against 7,138,496 bushels last Monday, and 6,242,629 bushels March 1, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1876. Feb. 28. Bushels.	1876. Feb. 21. Bushels.	1875. March 1. Bushels.
Wheat	4,751,942	4,939,016	2,942,319
Corn	416,958	444,594	2,065,613
Oats	784,329	806,940	862,312
Barley	445,791	493,651	238,799
Rye	90,750	90,750	49,099
Peas	5,584	5,681	1,097
Malt	368,807	357,864	136,350
Grand total	6,864,161	7,138,496	6,242,629

HARDWARE—A moderate business has been noted in this line, with but little variation as to prices. Foreign product attracts most attention. The order trade is far from being satisfactory.

HEMP—Manila Hemp quoted firmer, with sales reported of 250 bales at 8c., gold. Of Jute Butts further sales of 4,000 bales for future delivery, were reported on private terms. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Dull to-day; prices as before. Sales 150 dry-salted Savanilla, and 150 Tabasco on private terms.

HONEY—Has been quoted dull and somewhat nominal in price, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba, in bond, at 80c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MILK—There is an ample supply of milk arriving daily, and there is no improvement to be reported in prices. Sales were made at the railroad depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$2 30 ₱ 40-quart can. Contracts are made with dairymen for a supply of milk for the month of March at the rate of 4c. ₱ quart, the receiver paying the railroad freight.

MOLASSES—Some inquiry has been noted for new crop Cuba, for refinery purposes, but the rather stronger views of holders have been against free purchases....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted firm at 32c. for 50 test, at which price the latest sales were made....The jobbing trade in foreign has been confined to small lots at about previous prices, including old crop English Islands at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. ₱ gallon....Less demand prevails for New-Orleans, which has been quoted weak and depressed in price, ranging from 45c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 59c.@60c. for fancy. Sales reported of 95 bbls., in lots within our range, chiefly at 50c.@58c. for prime to choice ₱ gallon....Syrups have been in moderate request, within the range of 37c.@58c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been in less demand within the range of 21c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate inquiry. We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 70@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$4 50 for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 800 bbls. No. 2 and finer grades on private terms....Tar has been inactive but steady at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quite dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, but has been in limited demand; quoted for early delivery at 8¼c.@8⅝c., in bulk, and 11¾c.@11⅞c., in shipping order....Refined in quite moderate request; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14¼c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c.....Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c.....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c.; at Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, closing rather easier in price....Sales have been reported of only 125 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 60@$22 75 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21 25; Extra Prime, new, $18 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, opening stronger but closing somewhat lower in price....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at $22 60@$22 75; March, $22 55@$22 65; April, $22 65; May, $22 65@$22 70; June at $22 80....Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., April, at $22 50@$22 65; 250 bbls., May, at $22 70; and 250 bbls., June, at $22 80....Dressed Hogs have been less sought after and quoted easier, with City quoted at 10⅛c.@10½c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at a shade lower prices....Sales of 17,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13c.; 85 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13⅛c.; 30 bxs. Rib Bellies at 12¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10⅝c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅛c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 14¾c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in boxes, at 9⅛c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been depressed and quoted a shade cheaper, leading to a rather more liberal business....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅜c.; Western Long Clear, 11⅞c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅛c.@12¼c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅛c. Sales, 120 bxs. Western Long Clear at 11⅞c., and 150 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 12⅜c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11¼c., Short Clear at 11⅜c.; Short Rib at 11¼c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, opening a trifle higher and closing about steady at the improvement. The inquiry has been almost wholly for refining purposes....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 560 tcs., prime at $13 37½, closing at $13 37½....And for forward delivery, an active business was reported, at an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb., weakening slightly on the later dealings, but closing firm....Western Steam, March option, closed at $13 37½; April, $13 52½@$13 57½; May, $13 67½@$13 70; June, $13 80@$13 87½, and July, $14....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,000 tcs., March, at $13 32½@$13 37½; 2,500 tcs., April, at $13 52½@$13 57½; 3,500 tcs., May, at $13 67½@$13 70; and 500 tcs., July, at 14c....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted firm at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and No. 1 at 13c. Sales, 175 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13⅛c.@13⅜c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 13c....Refined Lard has been rather more sought after; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13⅝c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13¾c.@14c. Sales, 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 13c....Beef has been quoted firm in price, on a restricted offering of the more desirable brands, and a moderate inquiry. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$13 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$32 50; Philadelphia do., $30; sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $30....Beef Hams have been quiet but steady at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales 25 bbls. Southern at $22 50....A fair business has been noted in the medium and better grades of Butter, at generally steady prices. Poorer qualities dull and irregular....We quote at from 22c.@32c. for Ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections,) the latter rate an extreme; 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 16c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice Rolls....Cheese has been attracting rather more attention, and the more desirable makes have been held with firmness....We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been less active and quoted easier in price at from 19½c.@22½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 20c.@21c., prime to choice, ₱ dozen....Stearine in good request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.; choice City at 14½c. Sales have been reported of 50 tcs. off grade Western on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active at about previous quotations. The demand has been almost wholly from refiners. Sales have been reported to-day of 760 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; 225 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 657 bags do. at 8⅝c. And, on Saturday evening, 564 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and 764 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.....We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; good do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4½c.@5⅝c....Refined Sugars have been offered less freely, and have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10½c., Cut-loaf at 10⅞c.@11c., A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Moderately sought after and rather easier in price; sales, 1,300 half chests Green and 3,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10 ₱ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business was the fairly active demand from the grain exporting interest for accommodation. Rates on berth ruled steady and on charter rather stronger. Tonnage for Petroleum was moderately sought after and quoted about as before. Market otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and by steam, 45,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel; 250 pks. Leather on private terms, quoted at 60s. bid; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 1,100 pks. Provisions (part through freight,) in lots, in part at 30s., which rate was reported as the basis bid for Lard and Bacon, with 35s. bid for room for Cheese....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, from store, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 Staves on private terms; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ₱ ton; and 150 bales Hops at ¾d. ₱ lb. Also, a British bark, 468 tons, placed on the berth here, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ standard bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Dublin or Belfast, a bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an American brig, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain (one-third of cargo in bags) at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 712 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. (in bulk) at 6s. 6d.; another, 777 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 334 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Havre or Bordeaux, a British bark, 603 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool, having cleared thence Feb. 8,) with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,129 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 59[illegible] tons, with about 3,760 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 sides Leather, at 3.75 reich-marks; and 6 cases do., at 100 do....For ports north of Hatteras, the business in the Sugar and Molasses lines, at the Cuban ports, (as reported thence,) has been moderately active at low figures; including from Havana, at $3@$3 50 for Sugar, and $2 50 for Molasses; from Matanzas, at $3 50 for Sugar, and $2 50 for Molasses; from Sagua, at $3 62½@$4 for Sugar, and $2@$2 25 for Molasses, and from Caibarien, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Sugar.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94 9-16 for the new account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94⅝ for the account.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94 11-16 for the account. United States Bonds, '65s, old, 104¾; 1867s, 107¾; New 5s, 105⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Rentes closed quiet and steady at 66f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 17,900 bales, of which 16,600 are American. Cotton to arrive quiet; sales of Middling Mobiles, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅜d.

6 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, flat; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6d.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 28—6 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 21s. 9d.@22s. ₱ cwt. for do. afloat.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. Linseed Cake, £10 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 26.—Coffee very animated and prices advancing; good firsts 5.880@5.[illegible] [illegible] Exchange on London, 25½d. [illegible] Coffee is unchanged at 3.500@3.6[illegible] reis ₱ ten kilogrammes for Europe.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 29, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin—"John Hampden."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Democrats in the House of Representatives are evidently rather afraid of each other. An adjournment was voted to-day, after a few hours' session mainly devoted to the usual Monday introduction of bills. None of the committees being ready to report, and general discussion being fraught with danger, Mr. MORRISON was no doubt relieved when a small majority agreed with him that it was best to take a half holiday. But does the "responsible majority" expect to go on throughout the session marking time without advancing? The Tariff bill has been for several weeks in committee and no action upon it has yet been attempted, and the report that a Finance bill has at length been agreed on will awaken only a smile of incredulity throughout the land. If MR. KERR could but find courage enough to "recognize" Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. LANDERS, Mr. ATKINS, or any of the inflationist spokesmen, we might get some idea of what the country has to expect from the House in the way of financial suggestion. That section of the party is naturally becoming anxious to know "under what circumstances a gentleman would be recognized to make a legitimate motion?" The Democratic leaders may as well abandon the attempt to suppress the tolerably obvious fact that the majority of their party are opposed to the resumption of specie payments.

Judge KELLEY is the latest opponent of the silver resumption plan, and it is to be hoped that the hard-money advocates, who object to silver change, like their new coadjutor. The apostle of the interconvertible bond system finds, of course, no difficulty in proving that, with gold at 114, a dollar in silver change is worth less than a dollar greenback. Mr. KELLEY might have strengthened his case by showing how very much wider will become the interval between the bullion value of a dollar in silver coins and the greenback when the latter reaches par in gold. But he would have been just as far from proving that, in the words of the resolution which he has prepared, "the issue of interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver and its manufacture into coin is an unwise and wasteful expenditure of the public revenue." The United States do not propose to revert to a double monetary standard, and, till they do, silver coins are simply tokens of value and not, like gold, the absolute equivalents of it. So, in a still more emphatic sense, would be our copper or nickel coinage, even after it has been rescued from its present debased condition. All the arguments against silver resumption are simply arguments in favor of a double monetary standard, which the experience of most civilized nations has condemned. The only principles which it is necessary to observe in regard to subsidiary coinage are that it should be kept strictly within its present limits as a legal tender for small sums only, and that the Government should retain absolute control over the amount issued.

GOV. TILDEN has a good head for figures, but a very poor memory for political history. In his cross-examination yesterday, in the Tweed civil suit, he expressed the opinion that TWEED did not have any political influence till 1864. This was a somewhat rash assertion to make about the man who, seven years before, had been returned at the head of the elective Board of Supervisors, and who by 1864 had laid the foundations of his fortune on the spoils of the county. The Governor wished it to be understood that his relations with TWEED had always been "rather distant," and he was positive that the "Boss" had never been a member of the National Democratic Committee. But Mr. FIELD was able to show him a letter in which TWEED was invited by Mr. TILDEN to attend a meeting of the National Committee, and another dated Aug. 12, 1866, in which the hope was expressed that TWEED would not fail to be in Philadelphia, where Mr. TILDEN was about to go himself. Another letter in 1868, asking employment for "a mutual friend," helped still further to elucidate the nature of the relations between these two Democratic statesmen, and the production of a check from TWEED for $5,000, indorsed by Mr. TILDEN for deposit against campaign expenses, raised some doubts as to the correctness of the Governor's statement that TWEED did not make large contributions to the Democratic General Committee.

Gen. BABCOCK has resumed the discharge of his duties at the Executive Mansion "as usual." He disclaims all responsibility for the various reports and speculations which have been published in regard to him in the newspapers. The statement that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the President was, therefore, probably erroneous, and the report that it was to be accepted was obviously so. There remains the further statement that he was preparing a "frank, full, and satisfactory" explanation of the mysterious telegrams which passed between Col. JOYCE and himself. We trust that this was not erroneous, too.

Dispatches from Hartford indicate that the choice of the Connecticut Republicans to-day, will fall on Hon. HENRY C. ROBINSON as candidate for Governor. Heretofore, although this gentleman has been very much desired to head the Republican ticket, it has been understood that his private business would not allow the use of his name. The statement that he will be the nominee of the convention implies that he he has consented to run. Such a nomination would be a strong one, more especially because it would put an end to the ancient feud between Hartford and New-Haven, which has done so much to demoralize and belittle the politics of Connecticut.

Thus far the action of the Senate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill has been taken on the ground that salaries should not be changed or offices abolished in an appropriation bill. Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, a Democrat, very succinctly stated the case yesterday when he said that, though he was in favor of a reduction of national expenditures, in this particular instance, he found himself confronted by a distinct provision of law fixing the rank and pay of the Professors at the Academy, and he held that their compensation could not be reduced in an Appropriation bill in the manner adopted by the House. This is the whole case, and the Senate does not propose to concede to the House the prerogative of initiating and controlling the bulk of Congressional legislation. The House assumes that any proposition which is designed to reduce the expenses of the Government may be included in an Appropriation bill, and, as that body must originate all bills for this purpose, the assumption carries with it a claim to enormous powers.

Don CARLOS has finally fled from Spain, and the promised general engagement which was to end the war has been indefinitely postponed. There was nothing whatever to gain by making any further resistance, and the Pretender has exhibited some good sense at last by avoiding any mock heroics in "the last ditch." The Madrid Government announces the end of the struggle, reserving for the present any display of that gorgeous rhetoric for which Spanish public documents are so justly celebrated. The war is over, and the civilized world will be satisfied if Spain shall now address itself seriously to the work of restoring law, order, and prosperity to its long-afflicted people.

The Legislature resumed work in earnest last evening, and a number of new bills and resolutions were introduced. Experience has probably demonstrated the necessity for making the reports of the United States Signal Service Department competent evidence in courts of law, and the bill for this purpose will undoubtedly meet general approval. The bill prohibiting Judges from suspending the sentences of convicted prisoners for more than thirty days, except in cases where a motion for delay is made for appeal, has been drawn up in accordance with a suggestion made in the report of the Committee on Crime. It seems a desirable measure. The same thing cannot be said of Mr. POST's proposed constitutional amendment embodying his ideas of the proper method of governing the State Prisons. Its introduction, however, will have the good effect of placing the subject fairly before the Assembly in both aspects, and members can decide by a speedy vote which of the two amendments they will adopt. Mr. POST desires to patch up the present system, simply varying its details, but retaining its essential principles. The amendment passed by the last Legislature, and formally indorsed by the Republican Party in convention, aims at a radical change, by concentrating responsibility on officials in such manner that they can be directly reached by the people.

THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary BRISTOW has again made a detailed return of the respective amounts of gold and silver coin in the Treasury. His first report, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, was of the cash and cash items on hand Jan. 25, and his report of yesterday is of the cash and cash items and liabilities payable in gold on demand on the 24th inst. These two reports are not only perfectly in accord with each other, but also agree with the coin balances as telegraphed almost every day from Washington. The coin balances reported of late have all been in the neighborhood of $73,000,000, and the statement published yesterday shows $61,000,000 in gold and $14,000,000 in silver, or $75,000,000 in all, as actually in the vaults on Thursday last. It therefore appears that the figures telegraphed for the information of the public are the net balances as they should be. That is to say, if a million dollars are paid out in redemption of called bonds, the Treasurer deducts it from his coin balance, though, owing to the physical labor involved, the books will not show the transaction for some days. It is, as nearly as possible, the actual coin on hand that Mr. BRISTOW reports to the public, and not the coin as shown by the books.

Under our present system of finance, for which Secretary BRISTOW is no more responsible than any other citizen, the Treasury is literally a great bank. Being a bank, it cannot manage itself, but must be managed. It is managed partly by acts of Congress and partly by the Secretary himself. The act of Jan. 14, 1875, greatly increased the powers and responsibilities of the Secretary as manager of the bank, and therefore exposed him to the broadsides of criticism which from time immemorial have been leveled at banks. As a preparation for specie payments, the having on hand $61,000,000 of gold, against which are outstanding $48,000,000 of liabilities payable on demand, is, no doubt, no great affair. On the other hand, considered as a show of assets by a bank of deposit, it is more than ample. If every gold note, every gold coupon, every called bond, and every matured obligation, (greenbacks and fractional currency alone excepted,) were presented for payment instantly, they could be cashed, and there would still remain on hand upward of $13,000,000, besides the silver. In fact, however, we well know that the Treasury will never be subjected to these demands. Short of repudiation, we can make no supposition of a state of things in which the outstanding gold certificates, for instance, would fall below $10,000,000, unless, indeed, the Government should cease to issue them. So, likewise, there is a certain minimum, probably six or seven millions, below which the over-due interest on the public debt never falls from year's end to year's end. What this minimum is could doubtless be ascertained at the Treasury by our Democratic brethren. It clearly must be constantly rising, as some bonds and coupons are every year lost or destroyed, and thus the total steadily increases.

The fact has long been visible that the coin in the Treasury is less by many millions than it used to be some years ago. Secretary BRISTOW has now the right to sell bonds and withdraw coin from the mercantile stock. That process, under the existing relations of our commerce and credit with the rest of the world, would create a great disturbance, unless managed with the utmost discretion. Owing to the state of the foreign exchanges gold has been a dear article to the merchants for the last twelve months or more. Just now it seems a little more plenty, but it must be remembered that the Treasury is not selling coin, and will not be, in all probability, for some months to come. In the meantime payments for interest will be light, while the steady absorption for Customs will continue. If Secretary BRISTOW had withdrawn, or withheld coin from the merchants, the gold premium would have ranged even higher than it has done for a year past, and the difficulties of settling our interest account abroad and our obligations for merchandise imported would have been aggravated. Still, we think that the gold balance should not be suffered to dwindle. The laws may need amendment, but while they stand as they are, it is plainly the duty of Mr. BRISTOW not to neglect preparation for specie payments in 1879. Quite as effective preparation could have been made in the last two years by withdrawing $50,000,000 of legal-tender notes as by accumulating an additional $50,000,000 of coin. The former, barring the fear and distrust which come from ignorance, would not have been felt at all, and the proof that it would not is the fact that over $40,000,000 of currency have already been retired under the combined operation of natural laws and the acts of June 20, 1874 and Jan. 14, 1875, without the slightest inconvenience to any section of the country. On the other hand the importers have been in constant distress for gold, and the effect of diverting the produce of our gold mines into the Treasury, instead of allowing it, as we have done, to make part of the exports, would have been, in our opinion, the cause of still greater distress. Such wiseacres as Senator THURMAN may imagine that the gold premium only affects Wall street, and that consenting to receive greenbacks for Customs would do away with it altogether. They forget that all our imports and the interest on most of the debts we owe abroad have to be settled for on the basis of gold, and that as the gold premium rises or falls, tea, coffee, sugar, every imported article and every article of native production sold in competition with a foreign product, will rise or fall with it. Herein lies the difficulty in reaching specie payments merely by accumulation of coin, and herein the objection to putting an end to that moderate and salutary contraction which has hitherto accompanied the operation of the Resumption act.

THE CONTEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The policy of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN in South Carolina, so far as we are able to judge of it, is one which promises the possibility of a new state of things for the South. He has resolved to defeat misrule in the Republican Party without ceasing to be a Republican. He has taken issue with the most powerful of the Republican managers, who, at the same time, include the most unprincipled. He has selected his position well, and it is so strong that it ought to be impregnable. The party managers having decided to place on the bench of the principal courts of the State ex-Gov. MOSES and a gambler by the name of WHIPPER, a negro, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN refused to sign their commissions. This, as our readers know, was some weeks since, and from that moment nothing known to the art of political warfare has been omitted to compel Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to yield. So far he has stood firm; nor have we any doubt that he will continue to do so. Even should he fail in preventing the outrage on the State and on the Republican Party which the managers are endeavoring to complete, he has a work before him worthy of the highest capacity, and which he will not be likely to abandon.

The Governor's work is to begin in South Carolina the reorganization of the Republican Party of the South in such a manner as to cast out its bad men—who are sources of incalculable weakness; to retain all its present elements of enduring strength, and to attract to its ranks the progressive white voters of the section. The first blow has been well aimed. WHIPPER and MOSES were not only bad men, but they were bad leaders, and conspicuous as such, and it was sought to place them where they could do more harm than in any other posts which, by any possibility, they could attain. Notoriously ignorant and corrupt men, placed on the judicial bench, at once degrade and pollute the administration of justice. They make the law hated and distrusted, and so break down the main instrumentality of good government in a free country. No form of tyranny is more hopeless or more exasperating than that which scoundrels like MOSES and WHIPPER can impose in the name of the law, when made Judges. The people see, as a good many saw in 1871, in New-York, that if men like these, who are of the same stamp as BARNARD and CARDOZO, are to interpret the law, there is no remedy but in force. What a distinguished lawyer said in this City in 1871—that if the vicious men who had seized the Government by fraud could not be driven out by ballots, they should be by bullets—expresses the spirit with which every decent man should contemplate the occupancy of high judicial station by the Barnards, the Moseses, the Cardozos, and the Whippers of any political party. We do not expect the memory of the struggle with the Ring to last forever, but we at least have too lively a recollection of its nature to fail in seeing that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's fight with MOSES and WHIPPER and their friends is of precisely the same kind.

But important as was the fight with Tammany, it was, in a sense, local. It had its ramifications, and many of those who sustained the Ring had their plans reaching a good way toward the White House. But when the Ring was exposed in New-York, the worst of the fight was over. Not so with the South. Gov. CAMBERLAIN has undertaken a task which honest and able Republicans in every State south of Virginia must prepare to undertake in their respective fields. The Republican Party in the South, if it hopes to regain any of its former strength, must be made a new party, as loyal as ever to the general ideas of the Republican national organization, but with more honest leaders, and with a State policy that will secure recruits from the native whites. Acute observers believe that such a reorganization is possible. We have no doubt of it. The old organization is badly shaken. It cannot count on a single Southern State with certainty. Nor can the means by which the power now lost was formerly obtained and kept be again employed. Nothing but a course suited to the times, having for its object the union of portions of both races for the promotion of the progress of the respective States can again give the Republican Party the upper hand.

In this very necessary and very promising work, the Administration at Wasington can do much. WHIPPER and MOSES, we are informed, are using every possible device to strengthen themselves at the national capital. They desire, in plain English, nothing less than the loan of the Administration influence on their side, and especially the co-operation of the Federal office-holders. If they should get it, it would not only be a shameful thing for the country, but it would be a severe blow to the party in the South. It would delay indefinitely the completion of that confidence in the capacity of the Republican organization to produce honest leaders, to which Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has given so fair a start. It would be an advertisement that so far as the Federal Government can shape the government of the South, no honest men need apply. We have too much regard for the honesty and sense of decency of the Administration to suppose that it is ready to give countenance to any such construction of its motives. But Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's letter to Senator MORTON, a few weeks since, showed that he was not without fear of the influence of the Moses-Whipper faction. And it is not too much to say that whether the Governor's bold experiment in guiding the party toward a new career is to succeed or to fail, depends very much on how it may be sustained or discouraged at Washington.

HOW A CAPITOL IS BUILT.

The history of our State buildings for the Capitol at Albany is thus far one of the most instructive that has been offered of our system of carrying out public works of taste. Most intelligent men understand what a public building representing a wealthy and powerful community like the State of New-York ought to be. They can see that it should approach in its dignity, simplicity, and practical arrangement the great buildings for legislative or civil purposes which have become models for all succeeding ages. Above all, it should be genuine throughout, and, as in all good architecture, no ornamental feature should be introduced which was not a part and an expression of its practical character as a building. Then, whatever its external architecture, we had a right to expect that within it should be light, convenient, and suitable for its legislative and public purposes.

We have not space to relate the history in detail of the way in which the construction of the Capitol fell into the hands of its present architect and superintendent. It is no discredit to him to say that he does not in the least represent the best talent of the profession, and is not even an American. The Legislature have for some time been increasingly anxious as to the expense of the structure, and more and more doubtful as to its interior plan and external design. That they were reasonably so will appear from a few facts. Up to last year the building had only been finished to the main floor, and yet the cost had been $5,000,000. The architect had not even had the prudence or the ability to make an exact computation of the necessary expense of the remainder, but a careful professional estimate has shown that the building could not have been finished with the present designs for less than $14,000,000. The extravagance of this expense might have been paid for and forgotten. But the design itself was most defective.

In the elevation, as shown in the published designs, it presents a most singular and confused appearance. A Grecian pediment on the eastern front is relieved by semi-Gothic towers and a Renaissance roof and half tower. Though the foundation is as massive and genuine as anything known in modern architecture, yet here the roof ornaments are counterfeit, being of sheet-iron to represent stone, with a sort of cornice to represent stone-coping which turns out to be galvanized iron. The copper ornamentation around the half towers is exceedingly tawdry and poor. The architect had a grand opportunity for a façade, so large is the plan, and yet the whole eastern and the southern sides are so broken as to lose all dignity, and yet not to attain picturesqueness. The balconies are uniformly put where they are not needed, and left out where they should be placed. Little of the ornamentation seems added where there is any architectural reason for it. The whole of this immense and almost tasteless structure is surmounted by a gigantic cupola, 313 feet high, of a singularly composite and unpleasing character. But bad as is the exterior, the interior arrangements are still worse. The ground plan, it will be remembered, is an immense cube, with a square hole in the middle. The corridors run the length of this cube, and it will hardly be believed by our readers, that there are two dark halls, each 340 feet in length, only lighted by a window at each end. Several rooms have no external means of lighting.

The legislative halls are not made conspicuous, and are difficult to find. The Assembly room is 141½ feet long, 85½ wide, and 42 high. The ceiling is a poor fire-proof cement ceiling, on iron rafters, and so hung as to make its acoustic properties very doubtful. The committee-rooms are double the size of those of the Capitol at Washington, very high, and dark, except near the windows. A number of the committee-rooms are two stories below the Senate and Assembly rooms. Throughout the interior the ornamentation is tawdry and poor, being of cheap plaster instead of wood or stone. The immense windows, with seventy-pound weights, are set in wooden (instead of iron) jambs, and are almost sure to warp under the sun, and give great annoyance. Nowhere within is there a dignified access to that which constitutes the object of the building—the legislative halls.

We have not space to criticise further the defects of this expensive structure, which are manifold. The Legislature, it will be remembered, finally referred the whole matter of the construction of this building to a committee, of which Mr. DORSHEIMER was Chairman. These gentlemen initiated a reform in such proceedings, by referring the whole question to experts. They selected for this purpose Mr. F. L. OLMSTED, well known for his taste, integrity, and knowledge of the expense of public works; Mr. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, the builder of some of the most beautiful structures in this City, and Mr. RICHARDSON, an architect in Boston of high repute. These gentlemen, for almost a nominal sum, have prepared a new plan, new specifications, and, while of course preserving the general character of the building, have corrected some of the defects, and now in their report to the committee of the Legislature, offer a new Capitol two millions of dollars cheaper than the former one, and a building of some taste and dignity. For the sake of the whole public, it is to be hoped that their plan will be adopted.

WOMEN AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Among all the industrial interests and associations which will cluster around the National Centennial Exhibition, none will deserve more hearty welcome and applause than the work in charge of the Women's Centennial Union. Anything that helps to enlarge the sphere of woman's usefulness, and adds to the number of occupations which she may profitably and properly undertake, has the best wishes of all good citizens. And this is just what is aimed at by the association which has undertaken to group together at Philadelphia a show of women's work. Such an undertaking is legitimately an outgrowth of our Centennial Industrial Exhibition. It will be very interesting to compare women's work of 1876 with that of 1776. This can easily be done, if the idea of the promoters of this unique movement is fully carried out, as we have no doubt it will be. The times have radically changed since the mothers and daughters of America spun their own warp and filling, wrought at their domestic looms, and engaged in various home labors which the introduction of machinery and the almost complete reorganization of society have made unprofitable. It was not to be expected that these changes should be accomplished without some friction, or that the substitution of other employments for those with which women occupied themselves in the earlier days of the Republic, should be readily found.

From small beginnings, the Women's Centennial Union has grown to represent not only a noble, but a thoroughly practical, idea. The women of Philadelphia initiated this movement in 1873, and a handsome sum has already been collected to defray its expenses. Twelve States have contributed to the amount needed for the erection of the Women's Pavilion, and about fifteen thousand dollars more will be required for equipping the building and meeting the current expenses of the exhibition. It is proposed that this sum shall be raised in this City and vicinity. To collecting the amount, and otherwise participating in the work of such a laudable enterprise, the New-York Women's Centennial Union has devoted itself. It may be necessary, in some cases, to assist women to forward their work to the Exhibition, and money will be well spent which increases the variety and extent of a show like this. At all events, nothing that judicious management can accomplish will be left undone by the ladies who have performed so much faithful work.

Of course, there will be a great deal of work by women scattered through various departments of the great Exhibition. Fortunately, the field of activity for women is so large nowadays that no exhibit which should comprise an exclusive collection of the products of women's hands and women's invention could tell the whole story. Some part of their industry must still be absorbed by the works for which others have sole credit. But a department in which their ingenuity, patience, skill, and originality shall be fairly displayed would be a most instructive novelty. Something more than the slight objects upon which women have expended their superfluous energy, for want of better occupation, will fill up the Women's Pavilion at the Centennial. It has been suggested that a model hospital, with its nurses, should be one feature of the Exhibition, and that a kindergarten, with its teachers and appliances, should be another. But the main purpose will be to show the inventions and industries of the women of all nations. Applications for space in this department are large, and it is now certain that the display will be most instructive and suggestive. It is easy to see how many valuable hints will be given to those who examine this collection, which is intended to group under one roof the evidences of the skill and ingenuity of womankind. From such a sheaf of solid achievements, innumerable seeds will be scattered for the enrichment of our land. The time in which preparatory work can be undertaken is very short. But the enterprise is in good hands; the managers can be commended to the hearty good-will of our people, and the results will be creditable and praiseworthy. The organization has a central office in Chickering Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, in this City.

A BENEVOLENT INVENTOR.

Capt. BOYTON certainly deserves a great deal of credit for the ingenious invention by means of which he transforms himself into a life-boat, and navigates rivers and bays without the slightest danger of capsizing or falling overboard. Not satisfied, however, with showing his fellow-men how they can go on board of themselves, and set sail for Europe without paying passage money to any steam-ship company, he has brought out another watery invention of decided merit. The new invention has nothing to do with the Boyton life-dress, although it is rumored that Capt. BOYTON intends at no distant day to perfect his original invention by fitting himself with a screw propeller and a pocket compound engine, so that he can dispense with the use of sails and paddles. This time the inventor has aimed to benefit the policemen of New-York and other maritime cities by placing within their reach, though in a modified form, the excitement and pleasures of the whale fishery. He has contrived a new fishing apparatus for the express use of patrolmen whose "beats" are in the neighborhood of the river, and his forethought and ingenuity in thus lightening the dull routine of Police duty deserve to be recognized and applauded.

It is well known that our people fall into the river in large numbers, and with surprising regularity. Most of them fail to get out again. The drunkard who reels off a pier, or the too-confident person who imagines that he can jump thirty feet and alight on the deck of a receding ferry-boat, rarely waits for a policeman to go to the nearest station-house and return with a rope and a life-preserver. As a consequence, the Police derive no sport whatever from fishing for drowning citizens, and, in fact, look upon them as a source of annoyance rather than amusement. Capt. BOYTON proposes to change all this. He has invented a new instrument for the capture of floating citizens which ought, in the hands of an athletic policeman, to furnish a great deal of excellent sport. It consists of a strong line, sixty feet long, with a wooden bobbin at one end and a four-pronged grappling iron at the other. This is to be carried by every policeman whose duties require his presence near the docks. If he notices a man swimming in the water, he will throw him the bobbin, and after the man has reached it, and so gained possession of the end of the rope, the policeman will offer to haul him in for a fair remuneration. Persons who are unable to swim are to be harpooned with the grappling iron. This process affords room for the display of much skill and judgment. The officer must know the precise part of the body which affords the best hold for the grappling-iron, and he must be able to strike that spot with unerring accuracy. When once the game is properly hooked, it can be hauled in, and disposed of in whatever manner the policeman may choose. If the iron has not inflicted a mortal wound, the officer will probably warm the rescued man with his club, and then lock him up on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. If, on the other hand, the grappling iron has been so unskillfully thrown as to render its victim unfit for any further use, he may be thrown away. In such case, however, it would be well to finish him with a whaling lance, so that the body would sink instead of floating about and frightening drowning men away from the neighborhood of the piers. Capt. BOYTON doubtless will see the force of this suggestion, and will add a lance to the sporting policeman's outfit.

When we remember the number of drowning citizens who frequent our waters, it will be easily perceived that policemen armed with Capt. BOYTON's new apparatus will have excellent sport, without resorting to the necessity of artificially propagating the game. Moreover, with the advent of Summer, schools of small boys will make their appearance in the docks. Of course, the mere pot-hunting policeman will consider it a waste of time to catch small boys, but they will furnish abundance of sport to the genuine sportsman. It will probably, however, be found necessary to enact laws for the protection of the game against unsportsmanlike devices. If, as soon as the catching of small boys with grappling irons becomes popular, the men who have ruined the fisheries of the Great South Bay with their pound nets will bring those nefarious traps to this City and set them in the docks, the result will be that the small boys will be extirpated from our waters, and the State will be compelled to make large appropriations for artificially stocking the rivers with a fresh supply.

It is pleasant to see an inventor, who has hitherto busied himself about such a prosaic and utilitarian matter as saving life at sea, thus devoting himself to providing wholesome and innocent amusement for our hard-worked Police force. It will, of course, be necessary for the Commissioners to see that patrolmen are not led to sacrifice the public interests by devoting too much time to fishing. A moderate indulgence in that amusement will probably increase the efficiency of the force; but it must be distinctly understood that fishing is not to interfere with more important duties. Meanwhile, the excellence of Capt. BOYTON's motive is apparent to all, and it is to be hoped that in actual practice his new apparatus will prove as efficient as the most ardent sportsman could wish it to be.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—A fully-attended meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held this afternoon. Speeches were made by several prominent merchants, and the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Canada can be arranged, was unanimously indorsed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS KELLOGG IN ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English Opera at the Academy of Music was entered upon last evening. The storm did not in any way affect the numbers or the spirits of the audience, for the house was filled and the applause bounteous. "Martha" was given, with Miss Kellogg as *Martha*, Mrs. Zelda Seguin as *Nancy*, Mr. Maas as *Lyonel*, Mr. Hamilton as *Plunkett*, and Mr. Seguin as *Tristram*. The cast, it will be seen, was strong, and Flotow's work has been sung so often by the same artists that its performance was one of the smoothest we remember. "Martha" is to be cited with a few operas which can be depended upon to attract under almost any circumstances, and its habitual power to bring together a large assemblage was of course materially strengthened last evening by the rentrée of Miss Kellogg. This prima donna's admirers, though widely diffused throughout the country, are in no city more numerous and more constant than in New-York, and her reception at their hands, yesterday, and their hearty appreciation of her singing suggest but a repetition of an oft-told tale. Her personation of *Martha*—or rather of *Lady Henrietta*—was marked by its familiar excellences. Miss Kellogg was in capital voice, and her execution was as facile, as precise, and as brilliant as ever. She met, therefore, every requirement of Flotow, and the florid music in the first act, the soprano's share in the concerted numbers of the second, and "The Last Rose of Summer" and duet in the third, not to name half a dozen less important parts of the work, were greeted, thanks to the charm of her tones and the finish of her style, with delighted applause. Her associates, as we have already noted, supplied a perfect *ensemble*, Mr. Maas' *Lyonel* calling for particular mention as indicating a marked improvement, vocally and dramatically. Mrs. Seguin's *Nancy* was as sympathetic as heretofore, and Mr. Hamilton's *Plunkett* left nothing to desire. Chorus and orchestra, we need only add, were proficient, and, in fine, the representation was thoroughly good. To-night, "The Bohemian Girl" will be interpreted for the benefit of Mrs. Seguin, and on Wednesday Miss Kellogg will come forth in "The Star of the North."

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Oratorio Society of New-York gave their third concert, this season, at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. The performance included the first part of Liszt's oratorio called "Christus," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." It is manifestly unjust to form an opinion of a work of the magnitude of most of Liszt's compositions after a single hearing, and the more so when, like "Christus," the work abounds in curious methods of treatment, the liberal use of the old ecclesiastical modes and of harmonic combinations in Palestrina's style being prominent traits of this oratorio. It is impossible, however, to resist the impression of a performance, elaborate though its subject may be, and the impression of the first part of "Christus," last night, was that nothing drearier, more meaningless, or more pretentious was ever perpetrated by a man of genius straying after false gods. Neither the Introduction, nor the orchestral "Pastorale," nor the monotonous chorus ("Stabat mater speciosa,") nor the wild "Song of the shepherds at the cradle" nor the "March of the Kings of the East" revealed an idea or a phrase worth repetition; it is meagre praise for such a writer as Liszt to say that the scoring, vocal and instrumental, is admirable, and yet we could discern no other merit in "Christus." The rendering of the oratorio, under Dr. Damrosch, was excellent, and the "Walpurgis Night" went capitally. Mr. Thomas' orchestra assisted and the soloists were Miss Werneke and Messrs. Bischoff and Stoddard.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The one hundredth representation of "Rose Michel" was given at the Union Square Theatre last evening, and the event was celebrated by the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this house. So great was the crush that the representation progressed for fully twenty minutes before the throng—which on ordinary occasions, would have been promptly disposed of—was seated. The souvenirs presented to the lady auditors by Messrs. Shook & Palmer, were exhausted long before the demand for them ceased, to the manifest disappointment of the ladies. The memento, which was a very pretty article, consisted of a duodecimo volume of about 150 pages, bound in pink satin, with gilt edges, and containing a synopsis of each of the pieces having had a "run" at this theatre, with illustrations of the principal scenes. On the stage, of course, the actors were in the best spirits, and "Rose Michel" went on with the smoothness of a well-told story. The audience was highly sympathetic, and entered heartily into the griefs of *Rose Michel*, whose happiness is so suddenly blasted by the sight of her husband's crime, while the spectators were convulsed with mirth at the antics of *Moulinet* and his little dog "Polliwog."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Kate Fisher appeared at Wood's Museum, last evening, in a new equestrian drama entitled "Schamyl, or the Black Horse of Caucasus." Miss Fisher personated the prophet warrior, the hero of the piece, and with her appeared the celebrated horse *Wonder*, who verified his name by making the most of a limited and extremely crowded stage without trampling on a single supernumerary. The play was of the customary equestrian order, and included the usual assassinations, massacres, hair-breadth 'scapes, and feats of human and animal daring, with which the stage inhabitants of the Caucasian fastnesses are supposed to enliven the dull monotony of their existence. The military drama of "The French Spy," which formed the afterpiece, was rendered with greater success, Miss Fisher filling the triple rôle of *Henri St. Alme*, *Hamet*, and *Mathilde de Merique* with much of her old agility and dash. Mr. E. L. Mortimer as *Mohammed*, the Arab chief, was becomingly ferocious, and A. H. Sheldon, as *Tony Bavard*, enlivened the sombre passages of the piece with a very fair reproduction of camp wit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The audience at the Olympic, last evening, was entertained with even a larger variety of miscellaneous performance than usual. The successful burlesque, "Julius Cæsar," with which the evening's entertainment concluded was preceded by no less than fourteen separate acts and sketches, many of them extremely amusing, and all more or less entertaining. Messrs. Bennett and Kernell, in their popular song, "Across the Raging Water," received a full meed of applause, and Miss Fannie Brooks sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" and a number of standard ballads, with taste and correctness. The Joe Brothers and Miss Ada Morgan followed, and Messrs. Murphy and Morton in their Lancashire jig and clog dances earned the uproarious applause of the gallery, and a milder approval from the parquet as well. The palm of the evening, however, must be awarded to Messrs. Sanford and Wilson, whose musical sketch, "War in the Kitchen," kept the house in a tumult of laughter for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Both gentlemen have already established their claim to be considered first-rate delineators of negro character, and if the applause which greeted them last night can be taken as a criterion, Messrs. Birch and Backus may well look to their laurels. Miss Adah Richmond's serio-comic songs, which succeeded, were warmly encored, and Messrs. Harper and Stansill, the Carlo Brothers, and the other members of the company who appeared next, exhibited commendable proficiency in their several departments. The burlesque on "Julius Cæsar" was the last element of the bill, the last scene, "The Roasting of Brutus on the Plains of Philippi," drawing equal installments of laughter and applause from the audience.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is on the Iowa shore at Council Bluffs, and that the Omaha bridge is a part of the [illegible] must be operated in connection [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

END OF THE CARLIST WAR—DON CARLOS A FUGITIVE IN FRANCE—RELEASE OF MARFORI—THE QUESTION OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S RETURN TO SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London:

"The war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed Gen. Pourcet, commanding Bayonne, that he would enter France at 9 o'clock this morning by the Bridge of Arnegui. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Aldnides. The French will immediately *intern* them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna. A dispatch received at Bayonne from Ainhoa announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arnegui."

BAYONNE, Feb. 28.—Don Carlos, with about 2,000 men, was at Roncesvaux, very near the French border to-day. The chief members of the Carlist provincial councils have taken leave of him and sought refuge on French territory.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Standard*, dated St. Jean de Luz, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and taken refuge in France.

The *Standard* has also the following special dispatch from Madrid:

Great enthusiasm prevails here. Alfonso will have a splendid reception on his return.

The letter to Gen. Pourcet, giving notice of Don Carlos' intention of entering France, was written by Lizarraga. It declares that Don Carlos, having been conquered by adverse fortune, has resolved to abandon further struggle as useless. He asks the generous hospitality of France. Gen. Pourcet, on receipt of the note, started for Arnegui to intern the fugitives.

Three Alfonsist army corps are advancing in the Bastan Valley. They meet with no resistance.

The *Times'* Madrid letter says that Charles Marfori, ex-Queen Isabella's Minister for the colonies, who has been imprisoned for some time at Cadiz, has been released. King Alfonso left the question as to the return of the ex-Queen Isabella to the Ministry. The latter have not yet reached a determination in the matter.

INTERNMENT OF DON CARLOS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Paris dispatch of the *Times* says: As soon as Don Carlos entered France, a French General, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that the officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to the orders of *internment*, which were communicated to them by the civil authorities. Don Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform to the orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government hastened to officially inform the Spanish Government of the surrender and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war.

The *Times* correspondent adds: "I have received the following authoritative information: Don Carlos asks the privilege of remaining in France, but the Government will probably refuse it. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought that Carlos will not remain long in France."

Telegrams just received announce that Alfonso will return to San Sebastian in a few days to receive Queen Isabella.

The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from St. Jean de Luz, Monday, that five battalions accompanied Don Carlos and Lizarraga into France, and Gen. Moriones has occupied Lesaca.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that Don Carlos is already en route for Paris.

A telegram from Alsasua, Sunday, says Alfonso would visit Estella, Elisendo, Irun, and Bilbao, and then return to the capital.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Mauleon, dated Monday, 5:30 P. M., says: "Don Carlos, with Lizarraga, Velasco, and Berga, have just entered this town."

THE CARLIST SUBMISSION.

MADRID, Feb. 29.—The *Diario Español* states that Señor Canovas del Castillo has informed several Deputies that no concession has been made to the Carlists, and their submission is altogether unconditional.

FRANCE.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY—VIOLATIONS OF THE PRESS LAW DURING THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Casimir-Perier, at the meeting of the Left Centre, stated that the reason he had not yet accepted the Ministry of the Interior was because he thought that all who had associated themselves with the policy of M. Buffet should leave the Cabinet, which should be almost entirely remodeled. He referred particularly to Messrs. Montaignac de Chauvance and Wallon. He said, however, that M. Dufaure had not finally settled with President MacMahon what course would be taken on the meeting of the Chambers.

The *Moniteur* says the reconstruction of the Cabinet will involve the withdrawal of Montaignac and Wallon, and the appointment in their places of Admiral Pothuan and Jules Simon. No changes, however, will be announced before March 5.

At a meeting of the Left to-day, it was decided that a motion for a general amnesty, to take immediate effect, should be introduced on the 8th of March—the first day of the session—by Victor Hugo in the Senate and M. Madier de Montjou in the Chamber of Deputies; also, that proposals be introduced for the immediate raising of the state of siege, and the repeal of the law on the appointment of Mayors, in accordance with the wish of the Minister of Commerce.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Procureurs Généraux, stating that it is unnecessary as a rule to now commence prosecutions for violation of the Press law committed during the elections, and which were not then proceeded against.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS — HOLIDAY IN ANTWERP.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The *Mark Lane Express* this evening, in its weekly review of the corn trade, has the following: "The grain trade for the week has been dull and uninteresting. The imports have been moderate. Although it is doubtful whether the stocks on hand are as large as have been imagined, the warehouses are probably fairly filled, notwithstanding the steady depletion which has been in progress since the end of 1875. We are now approaching a period of critical importance regarding supplies. The large fleet from South-eastern Europe, which has recently been an incubus on the trade, has been almost cleared up, and the stoppage of shipments from ice-bound ports must greatly reduce supplies. Add to this the diminution of farmers' stock, and we can reasonably conclude that the plethora will shortly be over. A feature of the grain trade now is that our near Continental neighbors are not so well supplied, and a relaxation of rates here would lead to an inquiry from there. Altogether the trade seems healthy, subject only to the contingencies of more than usually open weather and increased supplies, which now seem improbable."

ANTWERP, Feb. 28.—To-day is a close holiday in this city. To-morrow also will be a holiday.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—Coffee market animated and prices firm; good firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25⅝.

SANTOS, Feb. 28.—Coffee market animated; prices firm; superior Santos, 5,600@5,750 reis ₩ 10 kilos.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS AS GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS—THE ARMY OF THE KHEDIVE—O'MEAGHER CONDON—THE STRATHCLYDE CASE—THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Biggar, member for the County of Cavan, Ireland, asked the Government whether the law prohibiting members of Parliament from being at the same time Government contractors was still in force; whether the law in question applies to the Suez Canal transaction, and whether the Government is prepared to enforce it in regard to Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, one of the members for Aylesbury.

Mr. Disraeli, the Prime Minister, in reply said that the question belongs to the courts, and not to the House of Commons.

Sir Nathaniel Rothschild declared he was not a partner in the house of Rothschilds.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, member for Christchurch, having asked a question in regard to the army organization of Egypt, Mr. Bourke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, replied, informing Mr. Wolff that the Russian General, Fadieff, would reorganize the Khédive's Army, but not as War Minister.

Mr. Bourke also replied to a question asked by Mr. Parnell, member for Meath, saying that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States regarding Edward O'Meagher Condon. Condon was not imprisoned at Spike Island, near Queenstown, nor had he ever been handcuffed or chained.

The Marquis of Hamilton questioned the Government in regard to the Strathclyde disaster. Sir C. B. Adderley, the President of the Board of Trade, in reply, said that inquiries respecting the Strathclyde must be postponed until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against the Captain of the Franconia.

Mr. Goshen drew attention to the circumstances connected with the destruction of the iron-clad Vanguard. He censured the Admiralty for its action in reversing the finding of the court-martial, and moved for a minute showing the steps taken by the Admiralty in reference to the loss of the Vanguard.

Mr. Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the conduct complained of. He said his naval colleagues unanimously concurred with him in dissenting from the conclusions of the court-martial as to the persons responsible for the loss of the ship. He recounted the circumstances of the collision in order to prove the correctness of this view.

Mr. Disraeli suggested that a definite motion on the subject could be submitted on a future occasion.

Mr. Goshen's motion was then agreed to.

THE SUEZ CANAL—DISMISSAL OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH INTERESTS BY DE LESSEPS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The *Times* announces that M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his co-Directors of the Suez Canal Company have abruptly dismissed Sir Daniel Lange from his position as representative of English interests in the canal company's directorate. This step is taken in consequence of letters written under obviously patriotic influences to Earl Granville in 1871 having been inadvertently published among the parliamentary papers relative to the canal purchase.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A STEAMER SUNK BY RUNNING ON THE MASTS OF THE STRATHCLYDE—ABANDONMENT OF AN AMERICAN BRIG—THE HEAVY WEATHER OF JANUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Yesterday evening the steamer Harlingen while on the way from London to Rouen, struck the masts of the steamer Strathclyde, recently sunk in the Channel, and sank in fifteen minutes. All on board were saved.

Advices received here announce that the American brig Neponset, Capt. Strout, from Glasgow Feb. 5 for Demarara, has been abandoned. The crew have been landed at Gibraltar.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.—The Norwegian bark Froy, Capt. Omansen, from Savannah Jan. 24 for Greenock, has put into this port leaky, with loss of foremast, bowsprit and jibboom. She experienced the hurricane of the 30th of January.

CHINA.

JAPANESE SUBJECTS—TRADE WITH ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

HONG KONG, Feb. 28.—It is reported that the Japanese mission to Corea has been successful, Corea having acceded to the demands for the better protection of Japanese subjects.

A company of native Chinese merchants has been formed in Hong Kong for the purpose of carrying on direct trade between China and England and the United States.

AUSTRIA.

RATIFICATION OF THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has voted the ratification of the commercial convention recently concluded with Roumania. This action sets at rest the apprehensions caused by rumors that the Ministry would resign if the House refused to ratify the convention.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE MONTENEGRIN OFFICERS RECALLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—It is stated that the Prince of Montenegro has recalled the Montenegrin officers at the head of the insurrection in Herzegovina.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

John Henry's green-house, on Ocean avenue, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The interior wood-work of the place, and a large quantity of valuable plants were destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The three-story brick block, corner of Main and Fourth streets, in Atchison, Kan., owned by John M. Price, and occupied by stores on the ground floor and offices and a hall above, was burned about daylight yesterday. The loss is $20,000, and the insurance $50,000.

A store, dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, at Newfoundland, N. J., belonging to Henry Wise, were destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The family narrowly escaped with their lives.

The old tannery of Holbert & Branning, at Equinunk, Wayne County, Penn., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. It was insured for $17,000, which sum fully covers the loss.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 28.—The workshops connected with the State Prison were burned about 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $700,000; no insurance. Great excitement prevailed among the prisoners, but they were kept in check, and none escaped.

The building, it is supposed, was set on fire by the prisoners in the attic of the paint department. The prison is heavily guarded to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—A detachment of Police and National Guards was dispatched from this city to San Quentin this evening, to assist in guarding the prisoners, who number about one thousand. Telegrams state that the convicts thus far show a disposition to behave quietly.

ALBANY.

BOTH HOUSES AGAIN IN SESSION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO STATE PRISONS—THE COURTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—PREPARING FOR POPULAR LOANS TO THE CITY—SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Both houses of the Legislature reassembled this evening and transacted a great deal of important business. In the Assembly, Mr. G. I. Post, of Cayuga, who has already wasted much valuable time in discussing the State Prison question, a subject regarding which he has the most nonsensical ideas, again mounted his hobby and made himself the laughing stock of his colleagues. As has already been stated in THE TIMES, Mr. Post is a very well-meaning gentleman, and it is not believed that his action has been influenced by the Ring formed here to defeat the State Prison amendments to the Constitution. At the same time his continued opposition to a measure indorsed by the Legislature and by the leading Republicans of the State is fast depriving him of any influence which he possessed; consequently his State Prison orations, as his associates call his speeches, attract but little attention. The same may be said of a series of amendments to the Constitution regarding the State prisons which he presented to-night. They provide, in substance, for a Board of Managers for each of the State prisons, and for the State Reformatory at Elmira, to be composed each of five persons to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. These boards are to be non-partisan, and to receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling expenses, to be limited by law, and shall hold office for five years, except that the five first appointed for each board shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one in each board shall expire at the end of each year. Vacancies in the boards are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, and when the Senate is not in session by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate when it shall convene. The respective boards shall have at least one joint annual meeting, to be convened by the Governor. Each board shall appoint a Superintendent for the prison or reformatory to which they are assigned, and shall have power to remove him for cause. All other officers of the prisons or reformatory shall be appointed by the Superintendent, and be removable at his pleasure, except the clerk of each prison and reformatory, who shall be appointed by the Controller of the State, to hold office for such time and at such compensation as may be provided by law. Each board shall examine all expenses incurred at the prisons and reformatory, and shall certify their approval or disapproval before the same shall be paid by the Controller, and no contracts shall be made without the approval of the Board of Managers. The Governor may remove the managers for misconduct after giving an opportunity to be heard upon written charges. The resolution was tabled under the rule.

Mr. Fish offered a concurrent resolution regarding the courts of New-York City, which provides that the sixth article of the Constitution of the State be amended by adding thereto a section providing that on the 1st of January, 1879, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York and the Superior Court of the City of New-York shall cease to exist, and their jurisdiction vest in, and all the Judges of said courts then in office shall become Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department, and thereupon they shall hold their places for the remainder of their respective terms, and pending cases shall be transferred to them without prejudice. Thereafter there shall be seventeen Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department, which shall consist of the City and County of New-York, chosen or appointed, as provided by the Constitution, and the salaries of all said Justices except five shall be provided for and paid by the City of New-York. The General Term of the First Department shall hereafter consist of five Justices, of whom three may constitute a quorum, all of whom shall be designated in the manner in which General Term Justices are now or shall hereafter be authorized by law to be designated.

Tabled under the rule.

Among the bills introduced to-night was one by Mr. Gallagher, which is intended to enable the records of the Signal Service Department to be received in evidence. It provides that such records, certified to by the officers in charge thereof at the place where the same are taken and kept, may be read in evidence in any court of this State as proof of the facts and circumstances contained and stated therein.

Mr. Englehart introduced a bill to prohibit the suspending of sentence upon persons convicted of crime. It provides that no court or Judge in this State shall hereafter assume the authority of suspending sentences indefinitely upon criminals who have been found guilty by a jury or who have pleaded guilty; and in no case after the conviction shall sentence be suspended or stay be granted for more than thirty days from the date of such conviction, except upon a writ of certiorari or writ of error, or an application in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial.

A bill presented by Mr. Carty relating to assessment and other bonds of New-York City, provides, in substance, that such bonds shall be issued in denominations of $20, $50, $100, and $500 and upward, and that preference shall, as far as practicable, be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and denominations of said bonds.

In Committee of the Whole the bill regulating the salaries of New-York City officials was considered at length. Mr. Graff moved a series of reductions which would make the salaries of the different officials as follows:

Controller	$8,000
President Board of Police	6,000
Commissioners of Police (other than the President)	5,000
President Fire Department	5,000
Fire Commissioners (other than the President)	4,000
President Department Charities and Correction	4,500
Commissioners of Charities and Correction	3,500
President Health Department	4,000
Commissioners of Health Department	3,000
Members of Board of Aldermen in full for services, including those as Supervisors	2,000
President Department of Taxes and Assessments	5,000
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	3,000
President Department of Docks	4,000
Superintendent of Buildings	3,000
Commissioners of Accounts	2,000
Superintendent of Police may receive	8,000

After a great deal of unnecessary debate, and many ridiculous and unseemly motions, the bill was progressed; but in the House Mr. Graff's motion to pass it to a third reading was defeated. Mr. Galvin, in explaining his vote, excited much merriment by declaring that he opposed the motion because the salaries of the Aldermen were reduced to $2,000, a sum which in his opinion was entirely inadequate to pay their election expenses.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Contrary to the usual Monday evening custom the Senate to-night held a long session and transacted a large amount of routine business. Senator Robertson occupied the chair. Among the bills introduced was one in relation to the Jury law in New-York. It was accompanied by the following petition:

At a meeting of the several Judges of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas courts of this City, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the Jury laws applicable exclusively to the City of New-York, and to prepare such amendments thereto and alterations thereof as they might find to be proper. The committee have embraced in one act the several acts of June 30, 1853, and of May 2, 1870, and the several amendments thereof. Much the largest part of the act of 1870 has not been changed, and has been incorporated in the act now submitted. The bill they have prepared has received the unanimous assent and concurrence of all the seventeen Judges of the several courts above mentioned, and it is believed that it will supply some of the defects in the existing law and add greatly to its efficiency. They respectfully request that the bill may be passed and become a law. With great respect,

CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
NOAH DAVIS,
CHARLES P. DALY.

The bill provides that persons to serve as Grand Jurors in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, to be held in the City of New-York, shall be selected from the persons whose names are contained in the list of grand and petit jurors for the time being for said City by a board to consist of the Mayor, the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Department, the Chief Judge of the Superior Court, the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said City and County, the Recorder, City Judge, and the Judge of the Court of General Sessions of said City. Said board shall meet at the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on the first Monday in June of each year. Four members shall constitute a quorum. The Commissioner of Jurors shall act as clerk thereof. The said board shall, within fifteen days after the first meeting in each year, select from the lists produced by the Commissioner of Jurors the names of not less nor more than 800 persons to serve as Grand Jurors for the next jury year. One list of jurors, with their residences, shall be filed with the County Clerk, and the other shall be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. The jury year shall commence Oct. 1, and every person actually serving as a juror in any Court of record for two consecutive weeks within any jury year, and who shall have been discharged by the court, shall be exempt from jury service thereafter during said jury year. Each juror shall receive for each day of actual attendance in Court of General Sessions, or in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, $10 per day; in other courts of record jurors shall receive for each case for which he shall be impaneled $1 if the case be tried, and fifty cents if an inquest be held. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years shall be liable to jury duty.

The following persons are exempt: Every person who is not the owner of real or personal property valued at $150; ministers of the Gospel; Professors and teachers in colleges, academies, or public schools; practicing physicians, surgeons, and dentists; attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, United States officials, City officials, pilots and engineers, Captains and officers of vessels, Consuls of foreign nations, telegraph operators, firemen, policemen; officers, privates, and musicians in the National Guard, and every person who shall have served five years in the National Guard.

Mr. Hammond introduced a bill which redistricts the State, for representation in the Senate, as follows:

First District as now; Second District—First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards of Brooklyn; Third District—The Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn; Fourth District—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of Brooklyn; Fifth District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York; Sixth District—The Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards of New-York; Seventh District—the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of New-York; Eighth District, the Eleventh and Eighteenth Wards of New-York; Ninth District, the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of New-York; Tenth District, the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York; Eleventh District, the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York; Twelfth District, the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland; Thirteenth District—Orange and Sullivan Counties; Fourteenth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties; Fifteenth District—Ulster and Greene Counties; Sixteenth District—Albany County; Seventeenth District—Rensselaer and Washington Counties; Eighteenth District—Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, and Delaware Counties; Nineteenth District—Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties; Twentieth District—Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin Counties; Twenty-first District—St. Lawrence and Herkimer Counties; Twenty-second District—Oneida and Lewis Counties; Twenty-third District—Jefferson and Oswego Counties; Twenty-fourth District—Onondaga and Madison Counties; Twenty-fifth District—Cayuga, Cortland and Wayne Counties; Twenty-sixth District—Seneca, Tompkins, Ontario, and Yates Counties; Twenty-seventh District—Tioga, Broome, and Chenango Counties; Twenty-eighth District—Steuben, Schuyler, and Chemung Counties; Twenty-ninth District—Monroe and Orleans Counties; Thirtieth District—Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, and Niagara Counties; Thirty-first District—Erie County; Thirty-second District—Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties.

A bill was introduced by Senator Booth amending section 7 chapter 633 of the laws of 1866, in relation to the benevolent fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department. It directs the Treasurer of that corporation to pay a third of its receipts each year to the relief fund of the present Fire Department of New-York.

Senator Schoonmaker introduced a bill amending title 1 chapter 5 of part 20 of the Revised Statutes in relation to proceedings for the discharge of insolvent or imprisoned debtors. It gives power to the Judge or officer before whom application may be made for the discharge of a debtor to authorize the amendment of the petition, schedule, or papers upon which such application shall have been made. Under the law as it stands now, the first application for such discharge, if not properly made, cannot be amended, and acts as a bar to any further application. The amendment also provides that when application for a discharge is refused under any one of the five provisions of the revised statutes relating to the subject, it can be renewed after a period of six months has passed. When the applicant for discharge has been adjudged a bankrupt, it shall not be necessary to give in detail the particulars concerning the estate owned by him, which, at the time he was so adjudged a bankrupt, passed into the hands of the Assignee in bankruptcy. A petition was presented from the Board of Aldermen of New-York, asking for the passage of a law giving that body the power to order the issue of assessment and other bonds for amounts less than $1,000. Senator Selkreg offered a resolution which was tabled under the rule, calling on both branches of the Legislature to meet in joint convention on March 7 for the election of two Regents of the University to fill vacancies. In Committee of the Whole the bill abolishing the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court in New-York was, after much debate, recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary in order that some of the Judges may have a hearing. A number of small bills were also considered in Committee of the Whole, and progressed.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL BANCROFT BARLOW.

Samuel Bancroft Barlow, M. D., died at his residence, No. 55 East Twenty-first street, on Sunday, after an illness of a week's duration, culminating in inflammation of the brain, which speedily proved fatal. He was born in April, 1798, in Granville, Mass., where he spent the earlier part of his life. Choosing medicine as his profession, he studied surgery and medicine at Yale College, graduating from the Yale Medical School in 1821. Returning to his native place he practiced as a physician and surgeon for several years, when he removed to Florida, in Orange County, N. Y., a place which has become noted for being ex-Gov. Seward's birthplace. In 1841 he moved to this City, where he remained until his death. He was educated in the old school of medicine, but altered his views and became a homeopathist, being one of the earliest practicing physicians of that school in this City. He dropped the practice of surgery on his removal to this City, and devoted himself to medicine, building up a large practice. He was for a number of years a member of the Faculty of the Hahnemann College, retiring from the chair he occupied eight years ago. About four years ago he experienced a severe illness, and in consequence of the break it made in his professional duties he retired from active practice, although his services as consulting physician were in demand up to the time of his death. As a scholar he was well known for his antiquarian tastes and his acquirements in philology. He was the father of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow.

CHARLES EDWARD HORSLEY.

Mr. Charles Edward Horsley, a well-known musician, and organist of St. John's Church, in Varick street, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 16 McDougall street, of heart disease. He was born in London, Dec. 17, 1825, and studied at Leipsic under Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers. Mr. Horsley himself was a composer of some repute, his last composition having been "The Patriot Flag," which he played at the Martha Washington reception a few evenings ago. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, after which the body will be taken to London for interment in Kensal Green Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Judge Eli P. Norton, Solicitor of the Court of Claims under President Johnson, died in Washington yesterday, after a brief illness.

Mr. Leonard L. Treadwell died a few days ago in San Francisco. The deceased was for many years the leading merchant of California, to which State he emigrated in 1849.

Col. J. W. Grassey, private Secretary of Senator Jones, of Nevada, died yesterday in Washington of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was for a number of years private Secretary of the late Vice President Wilson, and was for some time Clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

THE WINSLOW FORGERIES.

DETAILS OF THE INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST REV. E. D. WINSLOW.

The fact is well known to the public, says the Boston *Herald*, that an indictment in fourteen counts was found at the January term of the Superior Court against Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, the fugitive, charging forgery and the uttering of forged notes and indorsements. The details of the charges, in the several counts, will be found to be interesting:

The first count charges the forgery, on Jan. 14, 1876, of the name "D. E. Poland" to a three months' note for $5,000, made payable to the order of W. H. Chaney.

Second count—Uttering the same.

Third count—Forgery, on Dec. 24, 1875, of the signature of "Francis B. Hayes" to a four months' note for $10,000, payable to the order of E. D. Winslow.

Fourth count—Uttering the same.

Fifth count—Forgery, on Oct. 18, 1875, of the indorsement "Daniel Chamberlain, Auburndale," to a four months' note for $5,000, signed by E. D. Winslow, and payable to the order of himself.

Sixth count—Uttering the same.

Seventh count—Forgery on Dec. 1, 1875, of the indorsement, "Leopold Morse," to a four months' note for $500, signed by E. D. Winslow, and payable to the order of himself.

Eighth count—Uttering the same.

Ninth count—Forgery on Nov. 18, 1875, of the indorsement, "Daniel Chamberlain, Auburndale," to a four months' note for $5,000, signed by E. D. Winslow, and payable to the order of himself.

Tenth count—Uttering the same.

Eleventh count—Forgery on Oct. 5, 1875, of the indorsement, "Daniel Chamberlain, Auburndale," to a four months' note for $5,000, signed by E. D. Winslow, and payable to the order of himself.

Twelfth count—Uttering the same.

Thirteenth count—Forgery on Nov. 1, 1875, of the indorsement, "Edward F. Porter," to a four months' note for $5,000, signed "Cambridge Brick Company, E. D. Winslow, Treasurer," and payable to the order of E. D. Winslow.

Fourteenth count—Uttering the same.

A FEBRUARY STORM.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

A TERRIBLE WIND STORM IN MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, AND ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—A terrible wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, struck the northern part of St. Charles, Mo., yesterday afternoon, and passing down Main and Second streets, demolished or badly injured twenty or more buildings. Among those most seriously damaged are Kramer's warehouse, wrecked, and his flouring mill greatly injured; the Court-house unroofed and the front blown down; the County Jail unroofed and the walls blown down two stories below the roof, leaving the iron cells exposed; Concert Hall and St. Charles Savings Bank; the Gas Works; Piper's agricultural warehouse, were totally destroyed. The First National Bank will have to be pulled down; the County Clerk's Office, the California House, the *Democrat*, *News*, and *Zeitung* newspaper offices, the Park Hotel, the German Methodist Church, Odd Fellows' Building, and numerous other buildings were all badly injured. James Gasney, an employe at the gas works, and his little son were killed. Three or four other persons were more or less hurt. The storm went in the direction of Portage des Sioux, and is said to have destroyed several farm houses and injured a number of persons. The storm lasted less than five minutes. The damage at St. Charles is estimated at $300,000; but this is probably exaggerated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A terrific wind, rain and thunder storm prevailed in this section last night, lasting until nearly morning. It was especially severe in the vicinity of Milwaukee. Telegraphic communication is entirely severed with points north of here, and the wires are reported badly down in all directions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times* from Evansville, Ind., says that a tornado at Princeton, Ind., Sunday night, blew down ten houses. One house was burned. One old lady and a boy were seriously injured. The *Commercial's* Evansville special places the number of houses blown down by the tornado at Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., last night at thirty-nine. The storm struck the south-western part of the town, and although it lasted but one minute, badly damaged the fine public school building, demolished the new church of the Covenanters, uprooted trees, blew down fences, &c. A large number of persons were injured—one or two fatally so. A little child was blown from its bed into a garden, and another was blown 100 yards and found on a railroad track. The names of the injured, as far as ascertained are: Mrs. Clark, back broken; James Taylor, injured internally; Mrs. Blackberd, thigh injured; Miss Kindle, both legs broken; the family of Mr. Jennings all more or less injured. A number of horses were killed. There are rumors of great damage throughout the surrounding country, but no particulars have been received. The damage in Princton is estimated at over $50,000.

Additional particulars to the *Commercial* from Patoka, a station a few miles north of Princeton, says many hailstones were found there measuring over six inches in circumference, and some nearly eight inches. A correspondent says further reports from Princeton state that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman lost her eyesight. Over fifty houses were totally demolished, and about fifty more were badly damaged. The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southern limits of the town. In the track of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or former location of residences, everything being prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wreck of their dwellings, and were taken out unharmed to-day. One family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their rooms, the house having been inverted, yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

The vacant lots in the town of Princeton are in some places covered with laths and shingles, which were forced into the ground to the depth of four or five inches. The family of Mr. Joseph Jennings, composed of ten persons, had a miraculous escape. The foundation and first story of the house were blown out from under it, and the second story and roof fell down, and were almost flattened. The family were all crowded together in a place only three feet high and from thence were rescued by those who had escaped after the wind subsided. Immense quantities of hail fell, ranging in size from that of a walnut to that of a hen's egg. The town to-day presents a most pitiable appearance. The destruction to property has fallen upon those who are badly able to bear it. To add to the terror of the scene, two houses which were blown down took fire and were consumed.

THE SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

A GREAT NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS—CONTINUATION OF THE BAD WEATHER.

Rain commenced to fall in a steady, determined fashion on Sunday night, to the delight of those unfortunates whose water pipes had become frozen, and who rubbed their hands exultantly over the probable end of the cold spell. But yesterday morning an enemy in the person of Jack Frost came down and stopped the prospective thawing out of the pipes. Besides this he transformed the wet streets and sidewalks into sheets of slippery, glittering ice, upon which it was difficult to set the foot without executing involuntary movements of a highly unpleasant and ridiculous nature. Those who looked demurely from the safety of their parlor windows at the extraordinary gambols of the unfortunate pedestrians, could not help laughing and enjoying themselves very much over what was ludicrous enough, but which also had its dangerous side, in which there was no fun. Several policemen and numerous individuals received very bad cuts and bruises from falling, but the rain again began to descend, and the power of Jack Frost disappeared, and also the danger to pedestrians.

The following accidents resulting from the slippery condition of the sidewalk during Sunday night and yesterday have been reported by the Police: John R. Nelligan, aged forty, of No. 183 Madison street, fell on the sidewalk at East Broadway and Rutgers street, and broke his left arm. Patrick Cantlin, aged thirty-five, of No. 84 Third street, while ascending the stoop in front of his residence, fell to the sidewalk and cut his head badly. James Kennedy, aged thirty-eight, of No. 55 Oliver street, fell on the sidewalk at Grand and Elm streets, and fractured his right foot. While Patrolman Richard Holmes, of the First Precinct, was assisting a citizen who had fallen at Water and Fulton streets, the policeman fell to the sidewalk and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his home. Charles Hassen, aged forty, of No. 195 Chrystie street, fell on the sidewalk at Christopher and West streets, and broke his arm. He was cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital. Patrick Donnelley, aged fifty-one, of No. 123 West Twenty-fourth street, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 27 West Twenty-fourth street, and injured his hip. Maria Hellman, of No. 31 Elizabeth street, fell on the sidewalk on Wooster street, and cut her head severely. Ferdinand Wellshoefer, of No. 113 West Twenty-third street, fell on the ice at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, and sustained a severe scalp wound. Annie Bracken, of No. 16½ Downing street, fell in Tenth street and fractured a finger of her left hand. Peter Donavan fell on the sidewalk at Oliver and Madison streets and cut his face severely. Eliza Platt, employed at Delmonico's restaurant in Broad street, fell at Broad and Beaver streets and cut her head badly. Mary Hays, aged fifty-five, of No. 167 Mulberry street, fell on the ice near her residence and fractured left arm. Carl Degenbart, aged fifty-five, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 123 West Sixteenth street, and fractured his right hip.

Robert Kelly slipped down on the ice in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and broke his leg, and Michael Casey fell in Clinton street, Brooklyn, and severely injured his thigh.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved eastward over the lower lakes, and a second one is now developed on the Middle Atlantic coast; rising barometer and cooler north and west winds prevail, with clear or clearing weather over the Southern States, Mississippi, and the Ohio valleys; northerly winds, cloud and snow are reported from the lake region. The rivers have fallen at Cairo and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west winds, and colder, clear weather.

In the West Gulf, rising, followed by falling, barometer, warmer, easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler north-west shifting to warmer south and east winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the lake region, rising barometer, south-west to north-west and possibly north-east winds, cooler, cloudy, and threatening weather, and occasional snow or rain, clearing away on the upper lakes.

For New-York and New-England, north-east winds, cloud, and possibly rain or snow; rising, followed by falling barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the Middle Atlantic coast.

The rivers will continue stationary, except falling in the Lower Ohio.

A WOMAN'S CLAIM TO MARRIAGE.

Lina Lawrence, of No. 203 East Fortieth street, charged Robert Lawrence, her husband, with abandonment, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. The prisoner demanded an examination and showed that they had never been married, but admitted that they had agreed to live together on first meeting each other several years ago, since which time they have had several children. He claims that she is not his wife at all, but she replied that she could prove that he was her husband, although the ceremony of matrimony had never been performed between them. He had introduced her, she said, to many of his friends as his wife, and her counsel claimed that she was legally his wife according to the decisions made in the higher courts, especially in the case of John C. Heenan. Further consideration in the case was postponed on motion of complainant's counsel.

A BOLD ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, eighteen prisoners were brought from the Essex County Jail, in Newark, to the court-house, and placed in a room set apart for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial. A few minutes later an alarm was given that they had escaped, and on examination it was found that nine of them had succeeded in getting out by prying open the door with a chisel during the temporary absence of the officer in charge. The escaped prisoners were Patrick Cahill, Peter Galvin, James Curran, Charles M. Burke, Matthew, (alias "Bucky") Hines, Henry Smith, held for burglary, and James Donohue, John McGurdy, and Patrick Heavy, charged with malicious mischief and assault and battery. Pursuit was immediately given, but as the fugitives ran in different directions, the scarcity of officers made it impossible to follow all of them. Deputy Sheriff Sayre pursued Cahill, and the latter slipped and fell on the sidewalk, when Sayre drew a revolver and ordered him to remain quiet. Cahill surrendered, and was taken back to the court-house. Up to a late hour last night none of the others had been recaptured, and no trace of them could be found, although a general alarm was sent to all the station-houses. During the afternoon Chief Mills, believing Heavy had gone to his home, went there and ascertained that his suspicions were correct, but he had no sooner entered the door than Heavy ran up stairs and jumped out by a second story window. The Chief fired two shots at him and believes that he wounded him, but the fugitive succeeded in getting away. Late last night Patrick Burns, Samuel Fisher, and Patrick Costello were arrested on a charge of assisting the prisoners in making their escape. Fisher, who is a hack-driver, is accused of having driven some of them to the depot. The chisel with which the door was forced open is supposed to have been surreptitiously handed to Cahill while they were being brought from the County Jail.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats appointed by the General Committee of 1876 of the Anti-Tammany Democratic organization met yesterday at Irving Hall. The only business of the committee was the settlement of the contest for the admission of delegates to the General Committee elected last December in the Fifth Assembly District. The rival tickets in this district were respectively supported by ex-Senator Norton and Gershon N. Cohen. The committee decided yesterday to admit thirty-six of the Cohen party and twenty of the Norton. The report of the committee will be presented for the adoption of the General Committee at its meeting at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening next.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS.

In spite of the storm, the parlors of the Lotos Club were crowded yesterday, the occasion being "Ladies' Day." Some fine pictures by C. H. Miller, R. C. Minor, J. H. Dolph, J. F. Cropsey, W. Hart, G. H. Story, and J. O'B. Inman were shown, and an entertainment of music and recitations of more than usual excellence was supplied. Messrs. W. F. Mills, C. Verner, Alfred Wilkie, John Eller, Alfred Stevenson, and Caryl Florio, and Mme. Ponisi, Miss Frances J. Schwab, and Miss Hattie E. Bedloe being concerned in this important part of the proceedings.

THE BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Board of the American Baptist Publication Society this evening took possession of the new building of the society on Chestnut street in this city. Its total cost with the land is $260,000, the whole of which is provided for, so that to-morrow evening it will be dedicated entirely free from debt. The building was handsomely decorated, and a social entertainment was provided in the society's hall, at which several addresses were made.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, &c., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the Autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. QUIS.

—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

There is no Feminine Fascination

Which will compare with a lovely complexion, and no natural complexion lovelier than that which LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH bestows.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; Letters from our foreign correspondents; Editorials on matters of current interest; a column of Political Notes; a page of Agricultural Matter; American Beef in England; Vegetables for the Farm Garden; Answers to Correspondents; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure your cough or cold. Try it! 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Highly indorsed by the Dental Profession.

MARRIED.

MILLER—McCOOK.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George T. Galbraith, Hugh L. Miller, of Brooklyn, to Miss Jennie E. McCook, of this City. No cards.

O'CONNELL—JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, by Rev. A. J. Barrow, Rev. T. O'Connell, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Connellsville, Penn., to Helen, eldest daughter of Samuel W. Jones, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At his residence in this City on the 28th inst., Samuel Bancroft Barlow, M. D., aged 78 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the South Reformed Church, Fifth av. and 21st st., on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M.

BRADLEY.—At Cranford, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, Frank Maxwell, son of Rufus and Emma Isadore Bradley, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days. Funeral at Cranford on Tuesday the 29th, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

BARRY.—At his residence, No. 47 Clinton place, New-York, Pay Director Garrett R. Barry, United States Navy, in the 81st year of his age. The funeral will take place at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the church without further notice.

BRADLEY.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 25, Edward Woodbury Bradley, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral from Dr. Bellows' church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday morning, the 26th inst., Hannah B. Berrian, daughter of William Berrian. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 169 Cumberland st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BLACKWOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, of typhoid pneumonia, Emma Blackwood, widow of Joseph Blackwood, aged 56 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Clinton R. Blackwood, No. 1,064 Fulton st., corner of Classon av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHATTERTON.—On Saturday morning, Stephen S. Chatterton, in the 70th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 28th st., Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CORDUKES.—On the 21st, at Jacksonville, Fla., of consumption, Jonathan, eldest son of Isaac Cordukes, aged 22 years. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duncan av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

DANA.—On Monday, Feb. 28, Ella J., wife of James C. Dana and daughter of Edward Fitch, in the 23d year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 247 East 61st st., Wednesday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DE CAMP.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, Chilion F. De Camp, in the 83d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rockaway, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, March 1. Train leaves foot of Barclay st., New-York, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 12 o'clock, meeting the remains at Newark at 12:40.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, of pneumonia, James De Peyster, in the 78th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 137 West 14th st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On the 28th of Second month, Eliza, wife of Robert L. Edwards, aged 61 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEBORN.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, William A., infant son of Dr. George C. and Adelaide Y. Freeborn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. W. A. Freeborn, No. 22 East 42d st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

FIELD.—At Purchase, N. Y., on Seventh day, Second month, 26th, 1876, Sarah H., widow of Josiah Field, in the 80th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, at Purchase, Westchester County, on Third day, Second month, 29th, at 12 o'clock M.

GARRETTSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, at the residence of his father-in-law, T. Gillender, Esq., Rhinebeck, in his 46th year, Richard J. Garrettson, third son of the late Freeborn Garrettson. Funeral services, without further notice, from "The Church of the Messiah," Rhinebeck, this day, 3 P. M.

HAGAMAN.—On Saturday, 26th inst., Henry Hagaman, in the 41st year of his age. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Albemarle Hotel, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LANE.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 27, of typhoid pneumonia, Albert S. Lane, in his 36th year. Interment at New-Castle, N. Y., on Thursday, March 2. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Mount Kisco at 8:30 A. M., and returning leave Mount Kisco at 4:23 P. M.

PARKER.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 26, Minnie Battell, wife of James W. Parker, and daughter of the late Albert T. Battell, of this City.

POLHEMUS.—On her twelfth birth-day, Feb. 28, of rheumatism of the heart, Edith R., eldest daughter of Edith and Abm. Polhemus, Jr. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 600 6th av., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

REESE.—At Zion Rectory, Dobb's Ferry, on Monday, Feb. 28, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. George B. Reese, and daughter of Rev. Theodore Irving. Funeral services at Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, on Thursday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at station on arrival of 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

SCHIRMER.—At Somerville, Mass., on Feb. 20, Ernest C. Schirmer, aged 39 years.

STONE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, 1876, Dudley Field, only child of Frederick J. and Margaret L. H. Stone, aged 3 months and 15 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Dobbs' Ferry to meet the 9:10 A. M. train from 42d st.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, Feb. 28, of diphtheria, Alice, youngest child of Henry and Anna Blackwell Trowbridge, aged 5 years and 10 months. Funeral from residence, foot of Remsen st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, Charles Tatham, eldest son of Charles H. and Emily M. Vietor, aged 5 years and 5 months. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WATERBURY.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Mary Elizabeth, wife of George D. Waterbury, and eldest daughter of the late Deacon Henry J. Oldring, in the 44th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 440 Pulaski st., near Reid av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, Jeremiah A. Wilkinson, of Ravenswood, Long Island. Notice of funeral hereafter. ☞ Providence papers please copy.

☞ At a meeting of the Class of '76 of Columbia College, held Feb. 28, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, to remove from this life our friend and classmate, Charles Edward Merritt; therefore, be it Resolved, that, in his death, we have lost an honored and respected friend, whose unobtrusive life and faithful devotion to duty won the esteem of the Faculty and his classmates. Resolved, that in this affliction we recognise the hand of a Divine Providence, to whose will we humbly bow, while at the same time we extend our sympathy to his family in their bereavement. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; that they be published in the college paper and also in the daily press. N. Pendleton Schenck, James A. Renwick, Harold Arrowsmith, Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 144 Stanton st. on (this) Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, John F. Butt.

FRANCIS HAGADORN,
Financial Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY conduct services at HIPPODROME, between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. Entrance Madison av.

EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)

OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY, (except Saturday.) Entrance 4th av.

FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,
(entrance 4th av.,) every night at 9 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)

WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock,
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,)
in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st.

EVERY SUNDAY:
FOR CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required for any of these services.

The doors will be open one half hour before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRIENDS' MEETING, 20TH ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Meetings this day at 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited. John F. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Thomas Kimber, Elizabeth L. Comstock, ministers. The latter earnestly invites a full attendance in the evening. The series of meetings will be continued at 4 and 7:30 P. M. on the 28th and 29th inst.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was extremely slow, with a reduction of ½c. ⅌ lb. on the closing rates of the past week. The near approach of Lent influenced this downward movement, and caused the markets to close weak. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 11¼ cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 9½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows very slow at $50@$75 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals and Grass Calves held on sale. Sheep slow of sale, and off in value ¼c. ⅌ lb. on the closing sales of last week: prices were 5⅝c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 10⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Trade slow and small.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 89 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 85 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 16 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 128 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 60 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾c. cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 61 Illinois Steers, from coarse to fair, from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 11¼ cwt.; held on sale 22 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 79 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾c. cwt., scant. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe, 96 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; for S. W. Paterson 51 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; for J. B. Seck 69 common Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 32 Indiana Steers; held on sale for Bidwell 64 Iowa Steers. T. Gellis sold for G. Baker 39 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for self, 59 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker 256 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, from 9½c.@10c.@11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 7½ cwt. G. W. Vail sold for M. Kirchway 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 17 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. E. Vogel sold 177 Missouri Sheep, weight 90 lb. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. and $5 90 ⅌ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 450 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,120 lb., at 5¾c.; 381 Indiana Sheep, weight 34,190 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,330 lb., at $6 81 ⅌ cwt.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,890 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 157 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,000 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 215 State Sheep, weight 19,980 lb., at $6 30 ⅌ cwt.; 536 State Sheep, weight 50,020 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 175 State Sheep, weight 15,790 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 34 State Sheep, weight 3,360 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 188 State Sheep, weight 18,270 lb., at $7 06 ⅌ cwt.; 280 State Sheep, weight 28,000 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 62 State Sheep, weight 6,230 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Also sold, for week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 9,442 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $8; 61 Veals and Calves, average ⅌ head, $13 77.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 152 Illinois Sheep, weight 12,920 lb., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 54 Illinois Sheep, weight 4,270 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 172 State Sheep, weight 15,510 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 378 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,690 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,660 lb., at $6 80 ⅌ cwt.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,460 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,860 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,030 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. P. McCabe sold 1 Cow for $50, 3 Cows at $60 ⅌ head, 4 Cows at $54 ⅌ head, 2 Cows for $140, 1 Cow for $75, Calves always included. S. McGraw sold 3 State Heifers and 4 State Steers at $10 ⅌ cwt., gross weight being 8,760 lb., to dress 55 lb. net.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for Hirsch, Meyer & Co. 34 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for J. J. Saddler, 30 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for A. Vogel 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Carey & McPherson sold for S. Schomberg 14 Missouri Oxen at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for C. Truesdale 16 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for T. F. Speck 119 generally common Indiana Steers at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Newton & Dadisman, 30 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. Jennings 16 Missouri Oxen at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Stanton, 14 Ohio Oxen, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Clemens, 14 Ohio Oxen, at 10c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for T. Duffy, 33 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 14 Illinois Oxen, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: S. Lauterbach sold 117 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt.; 14 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; D. Waixels sold 78 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head; 30 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 31 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 65 Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; F. Samuels sold 77 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 rough Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Kane & Pidcock sold 184 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,860 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,530 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 144 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,950 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,240 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; also sold, for week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 5,183 Sheep, average ⅌ head $6 70; range of prices, $5 70 ⅌ cwt. and 9c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 4,230 Sheep for $24,772 80, average $5 85 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for the week ending Feb. 28, 1876, 4,064 head of horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 358 Veals and Calves, 13,770 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 4,636 Sheep, 29 Cows, 69 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,454 Sheep, 2 Veals, 7 Beeves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for the week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 13,400 Hogs, 537 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,978 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 26, 1876, 4,582 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 9,639 Sheep, 13,978 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,232 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 1,687 Sheep, 4,481 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Cattle quiet but firm; receipts, 2,000 head; smooth well-fattened Natives, $4 25@$5; half fattened and smooth Steers, $4@$4 75; Stockers, $3 25@$4; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 75; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs fairly active; good Bacon, $7 75; packing, $7 75@$8; New-England, $8 25@$8 40; Philadelphia, $8 75; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Good demand; receipts, 1,500 head; good fat Corn-fed, $7; common to choice, $4 50@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Flour dull; Western shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; good to fancy Family, $4 75@$6 50; fair to fancy Minnesota, $4 75@$6 25; medium to choice Winter extras, $4 75@$7 25. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; market unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04¼ cash; 99½c. March; $1, April; $1 04, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; rejected, 68½c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, 42¼c. spot and February; 42⅛c., March; 42¾c., April; 46⅝c., May. Oats irregular, but in the main firmer; No. 2, 31c. spot; 31¼c. March; 31⅛c. bid, April; 34⅝c. bid, May. Barley dull and lower, at 51c.@52c. spot; 51c., March; 50c., April and May. Rye dull and lower at 63c. Dressed Hogs dull at $9 25@$9 50. Pork active and higher at $21 37½@$21 40, spot; $21 40@$21 42½, March; $21 62½@$21 65, April; $21 87½@$21 90, May. Lard active and higher at $12 80@$12 85, spot; $12 82½, March; $13, April; $13 15, May. Bulk Meats—Demand active and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher at $1 04, cash; $1 00½, March; $1 00¾, April; $1 04¾, May. Corn higher at 42c., March; 43c., April. Oats higher at 31¾c., April. Pork and Lard about 5c. higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Sugar firm; common, 5⅝c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; prime, 7⅜c.; choice, 7¾c. Molasses quiet; fermenting, 38c.@40c.; strictly prime, 46c.@48c.; reboiled, prime, 44c.@45c.; strictly prime, 46c.; choice, 52c. Flour dull; superfine, $4 25; double extra, $4 75; treble extra, $4 50@$5 25; choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull, at $2 55. Corn dull, at 54c.@58c. Oats firm; choice Galena, 45c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay firm; choice, $23; prime, $18@$19; choice, $24@$25. Pork dull; quoted at $22 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon, quoted, Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Hams, Sugar-cured firm; choice, held at 15c. Lard steady, at 13c.@14c. Rice steady; common to choice, 4½c.@6⅜c. Coffee steady; fair to prime, 17½c.@18¾c. Whisky steady; rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, ½ premium; Sterling, $4 58½@$5 4½ for Bank; Gold, 114⅛.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 44c.@45c. Oats inactive at 35c.@41c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but firm; $22 25 bid, $22 50 asked. Lard steady with a moderate demand; steam held at 12⅝c.; sales in settlement at 12⅝c.; Kettle, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk-meats steady with a moderate demand; Shoulders, $8 40; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. loose; Sales of Cumberland Middles at 11¼c. Short Rib Middles 11⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅛c., boxed. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. and Clear Sides at 13c. Whisky closed quiet at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull; common to good light, $7 50@$8 45; fair to good heavy, $8 10@$8 35; choice heavy, $8 40@$8 50; receipts, 1,475 head; quality poor; shipments, 1,445 head.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 34 bid. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅜c. cash; 40c., April; 40⅛c. May; No. 2 Corn, 38⅜c. Oats—No. 2, 34c. bid. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork firmer at $22 25 to arrive. Bulk Meats a shade firmer. Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 12c. asked here; sales up country at 9c. loose. Bacon quiet and firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. and 12c. and 13c. Lard easier; 12⅞c.@12⅝c. asked. Whisky dull and lower at $1 03. Hogs in good demand at full prices; Yorkers, $7 40@$7 75; Packing, $7 80@$8 10. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye; 3,385 head Hogs; 925 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; hard, $1 14½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 01¾, cash; $1 01¾, March; $1 02¾, April; $1 06⅞, May; No. 3 Milwaukee, 88¾c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 42c.@42½c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2, 30c. Barley very weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, in store, 74c.; March, 74⅛c.@75c.; April, 75c.; No. 3, 52c.; rejected do., 30c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 67c.@68c. Provisions a shade firmer. Mess Pork, $21 37½. Prime Lard, 12¾c.@13¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12c.@12¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs dull and nominally $9@$9 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Stocks in store and afloat—301,183 bushels Wheat, 30,378 bushels Corn, 81,820 bushels Oats, 104,890 bushels Barley, 18,771 bushels Rye, 1,377 bushels Peas, 54,196 bushels Malt. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 82,500 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull; sales 10 cars new, on track, on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales 1,500 bushels Canada choice at 95c. Pork quiet at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—Flour dull; Extra, $4@$4 25; Extra Family, $4 50@$5; A No. 1, $6@$6 50; fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 10@$1 30. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 44c.@45c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand, at 37c.@42c. Rye dull at 78c. Provisions strong, tending upward. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 4,311 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,181 bales; to France, 824 bales; to the Continent, 1,508 bales; coastwise, 155 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 66,546 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 13,997 bales; gross, 14,776 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,514 bales; to France, 100 bales; to the Continent, 41 bales; sales, 8,400 bales; stock, 387,296 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 1,064 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,605 bales; coastwise, 922 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 40,148 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2,010 bales; exports to the Continent, 751 bales; coastwise, 689 bales; sales, 1,522 bales; stock, 59,561 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 1,248 bales; exports coastwise, 1,756 bales; sales, 667 bales; stock, 62,498 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 28, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the building, with lease of plot 102.5 by 122.2 by 98.9 by 95, on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the Park Theatre, for $1,000, to G. W. Riggs, one of the plaintiffs in the legal action. The lease dated March 24, 1868, term 21 years. The same auctioneer, under a similar order, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, disposed of six lots, together in size 75 by 200.10, on West Forty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $17,000, to Lockwood & Crosby.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 181.3 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $6,500, to Sarah Clark, plaintiff in the legal action. Lease dated Nov. 1, 1869; term twenty-one years; ground rent, $225 per annum.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue, for $46,750, to F. F. Robbins, plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John L. Fitzgerald, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 230 feet east of Third avenue, for $3,700, to John D. Moore, Trustee and plaintiff. Also, under a similar order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 24 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 48 feet south of Fortieth street, for $10,000, over and above a mortgage, with interest amounting to $5,220; also subject to taxes and the right of dower. Purchased by John Braden.

Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 187.6 feet west of Third avenue, for $7,750, to Adelaide Benning. Also, similar house, with lot 19 by 95.8 by 14 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 130.6 feet west of Third avenue, for $8,050, to same buyer.

The following legal sales were postponed: Sale by Peter F. Meyer, of a plot of land on Union and Tinton avenues, north of Cedar street, Morrisania, was adjourned to March 3; and sale by H. B. Hertz & Son of house, with lot, on West Fifteenth street, east of Seventh avenue, was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a brick dwelling-house and stable, with plot of land 199.10 by 125, on Boulevard, west side, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets. Also similar sale, same Referee, of building, with plot 50 by 65, on Houston street, south-east corner of Laurens street.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of one five-story and two four-story brick factories, with plot 67.6 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.11, No. 177 Macdougal street, west side, 50 feet south of Eighth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John I. Davenport, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 237.6 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 50.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75.11 by 80.7 by 74.2 by 79.10, on Jackson avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, same Referee, plot of land, 25 by 133.1, on Union avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

The building, with lease of plot, Broadway, s. e. corner 22d st., plot 102.5x122.2x98.9, known as the Park Theatre; date of lease March 24, 1868; term, 21 years. $1,000

6 lots, West 53d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th av., together in size, 75x200.10. 17,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 46th st., s. s., 181.3 w. of 8th av., lot 18.9x100.5; date of lease Nov. 1, 1869; term, 21 years; ground rent, $225 per annum. $6,500

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

3 lots, East 56th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., each 25x100.5. $46,750

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 113th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 15x100.10. 3,700

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 3d av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 40th st., lot 24x80; sold subject to a mortgage, $5,220, and taxes; also, a right of dower. $10,000

By Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 19x100.11. $7,750

1 similar house, with lot, East 117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 19x95.8x14x100.11. 8,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

4th av., e. s., 48.1 ft. n. of 34th st., 23.1x80; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Harriet Gardiner. $31,700

104th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.11; Simon H. Stern and wife to Cornelia D. Rice. nom.

58th st., n. s., 482.1 5-7 ft. w. of 8th av., 21.5 1-7x100.5; James E. Serrell and wife to John May. 31,500

143d st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Hofmann to Theodore Kloess. 1,100

10th av., s. e. corner 53d st., 125x100; also 9th av., w. s., 50.3¾ ft. n. of 54th st., 25x75; Joseph M. Koehler and wife to Jeannette Burchell. 182,450

53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.5; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to Francis McCabe. 47,189

144th st., n. s., 129.5 ft. e. of Boston road, 25x100, 23d Ward; Ernest Hall, Referee, to William Gallagher. 2,750

10th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. s. from corner of 155th st.; Richard C. Combes and others, Executors, to Lawson N. Fuller. nom.

Mulberry st., s. s., lots Nos. 352 and 353, Bayard's map, 50x50; Jane E. Burger and husband and others to John Nonnenbacher. 7,750

74th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2, also s. s. 74th st., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Patrick Farley and wife to Cornelius Ward. nom.

39th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; August L. Nosser and wife to Thomas Moore. 16,000

2d av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 20x64; Thomas Moore and wife to August L. Nosser. 15,000

61st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100.5; Francis Crawford and wife to Anthony S. Hope. 90,000

123d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.11; Edward P. Steers and wife to Sarah E. Taynor, Executrix. 8,000

123d st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.11; Edward P. Steers to Franklin Paddock. 8,000

123d st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.11; Edward P. Steers to John H. Morris. 8,000

122d st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 100x100.11; Edward P. Steers to William B. Asten. 16,000

7th av., n. w. corner of 41st st., 19.9x60; also w. s. 7th av., 19.9 ft. n. of 41st st., 19.9x60; Adeline Covert to Emma C. Covert. nom.

Same property; Charles K. Covert and wife to Adeline Covert. nom.

7th av., e. s. 37.3 ft. s. of 22d st., 18.5x50; Frederick Olmstead and wife to John H. Olmstead. 5,000

LEASE RECORDED.

N. w. corner of Cherry and East sts., 10 years; James F. Penniman to George H. Penniman. $20,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—PLOT IN WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY in sections fifteen and twenty-four, and lots Nos. 69 to 72, containing 768 superficial feet, and worth in a few years, $2 per foot, but will sell at $1 35; if divided, $1 32 for all west half, and for south-east side, $1 40. Call at Cemetery office, No. 48 East 23d st., and look at their large map as to the numbers and location; also has the owners' names of adjoining lots. If sale is made by a Sexton, two and a half per cent. commission will be paid.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FIFTH AV.—75x125.—THIS LARGE PLOT OF four lots, prominently situated for immediate improvement, south of the Central Park, has just been placed in my hands for sale, at such an unprecedentedly low figure as ought to demand the attention of capitalists. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order; beautifully frescoed; completely and beautifully furnished. Price, $26,000; $20,000 can remain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TWO GOOD BRICK DWELLINGS, STORE, &c., worth $12,000, on leasehold corner, at a sacrifice for cash, or part cash, part near by property. TYSEN & SON, No. 39 Dey st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story model house; all improvements and splendid order; thirteen rooms. Apply to OWNER, No. 225 East 31st st., from 3 to 6, on premises.

$14.000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 38th st., near 7th av. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to

P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises.
JOSE GALELGADA,
East Morrisania, corner Eagle av.
WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE MANsions and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, in Paterson, N. J.: about thirty-five rooms each. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE.—AT YONKERS—FINE CORNER property, on the best avenue in the place; two minutes walk from depot; price, $17,000; worth $20,000. Inquire of W. N. POOLEY, Real Estate Agent, 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 221 MOTT ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Hetty Hutton, deceased:

MOTT ST.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Mott st., between Spring and Prince sts., No. 221. Lot 25 by 100 feet. STILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, No. 11 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMON F. PAGE.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,

NO. 68 BROADWAY.

To rent, East 42d st., near 5th av., a very handsome full-sized house, cabinet finished, and handsomely decorated throughout, and most elegantly furnished, in perfect order, $5,000; also, the very desirable full-sized house, West 14th st., near 7th av., handsomely furnished, and in very good order, $2,400.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE FURnished house with modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from station; beautiful and extensive grounds, fine shade trees, magnificent view. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, or to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 45 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick house, handsomely finished throughout; replete with modern improvements; in best part of Newark, N. J. Rent to a good tenant, $600. Apply to OWNER, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 34.

PARTIES DESIRING RELIABLE TENANTS for houses, City or country. Send particulars to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—ONE SUITE CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room. No. 2 East 15th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ASTOR HOUSE

Offices.

Desirable and well lighted

offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at

GREATLY REDUCED

prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

THE PREMISES NOS. 109 AND 111 7TH av., formerly F. & M. Schafer's saloon and brewery, to rent at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FIFTH AV. AND 22D ST.—CORNER STORE and basement to lease; excellently well suited for a bank or insurance company, or other important business. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.
HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—ENTIRE BUILDING, with rear entrance, to lease for business purposes. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, 8TH AV. between 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS premises No. 49 Maiden lane, 140 feet deep; six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR THE SUMmer season; a fully-furnished medium-sized house, with stable, in a perfectly healthy location; first-class neighborhood; near the depot; about one hour from City Hall. Address L. W. F., Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN CITY; GOOD LOCATION; modern improvements; for family of six; no children; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address B., Box No. 1,092 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL THREE-story house about 14.6 feet front; the price must be low; no agents need answer. Address CASH, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy Servants' Office, (established 1853,) respectable German and other servants waiting for situations.
Be sure and get your servants at this office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; four years' reference from present employer; in City or country; understands her duties thoroughly, and would do some washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. A. L.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, reliable girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is obliging and well-tempered and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first chamber-maid and assist in washing or waiting; is a neat sewer; can operate and care children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, and plain sewing; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 145 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 319 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good reference. Call at 108 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR WAITRESS.—By a girl; best of City references as a competent, neat, and honest girl; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A reliable, steady, young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or the house-work of a small family; has four years' City reference; City or country. Call at 203 West 27th st., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City reference. Call at No. 251 9th av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at, or address for two days, No. 426 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 156 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 343 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED WOMAN who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands the care of a dairy, if required; will go in the country; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, preserves, desserts, pastry, &c., and is an excellent bread baker; has undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-eight; an excellent cook; makes bread, soups, desserts, and can do all kinds of good family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; willing to take a place in City or country, and will try her utmost to please. Call at 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND ASSIST WITH washing, in a private family; is a good baker; City or country; good City reference. Address B. M. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO has good references and is capable of doing all kinds of cooking, baking, and making desserts; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A superior cook in every kind for private house, hotel, or boarding-house; has excellent references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is fully capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; first-class City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; a good plain cook and laundress; prefers the country; has good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family where a kitchen-maid is kept; wages, $35; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; understands her business perfectly; good City references; no objection to country. Apply at "West Side Association," No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; would assist in washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st., bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do waiting and chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 422 East 16th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 253 West 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at the bakery No. 442 7th av.

COOK.—BY THE MONTH BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 312½ West 44th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; other, chamber-maid and waitress and do the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 9 West 35th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A GOOD BAKER; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing; eight years' City references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; thoroughly understands her business; her references from England are unexceptionable. Can be seen, for three days, at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands all branches of soups, meats, breads and pastry; best references; first-class private family or boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including boning and larding; private or public; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook and laundress in the country; has good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to go to California; would do cooking and washing; would be willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will wash and iron; good City references; steady place preferred to wages. Call for two days at No. 94 East 4th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN cook all kinds of American cooking; will do the coarse washing in a small family; City or country; two years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a genteel restaurant or boarding-house; City or country. Call at or address No. 188 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 906 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS EXPERIenced cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family baking and desserts; would do washing if required; several years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., back basement.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, CORDON BLEU, IN a private family; City references. Address B. E., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON, dress-maker, a few engagements by the day in private families; would engage by the month; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by the day. Address C. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT AND fit the monthly fashions; best reference; ladies' and children's outfits. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW, WITH A LITtle girl, as housekeeper; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; wages not so much an object as a Christian Home. Call or address Mrs. Reynolds, new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOME WANTED IN THE City in a small family for a kind middle-aged American lady of ability and refinement; good housekeeper; understands all family sewing; no objections to the care of children; reference; wages no object. Call or address A. L., No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Welsh woman in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and thorough laundress, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework; either City or country; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynold's new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as general house-worker; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 227 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; is honest, willing, obliging; has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is honest, willing and obliging, and has three years' best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; has first-class references; City or country. Call or address A. D., No. 876 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman (speaks English) as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and sewing; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 418 4th av., Mrs. Schaw's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman young person as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser and frizzer; also a good seamstress. Apply at No. 170 East 51st st., near Lexington av., in shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GENTEEL SWEDISH girl, who can dress hair well, and is a good seamstress; would also take care of children; has the best of references; speaks English well. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant person, who is capable to teach German, and willing to accompany a family traveling. For particulars inquire at her present situation, No. 27 Perry st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; understands all kinds of dress-making and hair-dressing; has good taste; speaks German; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid and seamstress; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, first-class City reference, as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has three years' recommendations; is thoroughly competent and fully capable to fill a first-class place; wages $18. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family, best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON, AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call No. 245 West 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant English girl; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make herself generally useful; city or country; good references. Call at West Side Association, 403 West 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE AND REliable nurse; can take the entire charge of children; would assist in chamber-work; is very obliging and well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON, to an infant or young children, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE in a private family; can take the entire charge of children; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 327 West 11th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT AS nurse in a first-class family; good references. Address fidelity, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, aged eighteen, as nurse; would do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS infant's nurse; two years' reference from last place; has no objection to go in the country; would do chamber-work, or assist with washing, if required. Call for two days at No. 107 East 12th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced nurse and seamstress, and can take the entire charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse for growing children and useful person; eight years' reference from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 153 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO go to California; would wait on lady or take care of children; the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

SERVANT.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH a family going to England; is a good sailor. Can be seen at No. 130 Henry street for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good operator on sewing-machines; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; is capable to take entire charge of a baby or nursery; excellent City reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT LADY WISHES family sewing; can alter and trim dresses; best references. Apply at No. 425 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator. Address C. T., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit; is an excellent sewer; would do a little chamber-work if required. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

UP-STAIRS' WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs' work and wait on lady; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East 52d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WELL recommended from her actual employer; she is young, neat, sober, honest, and industrious. May be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, or at her employer's house, if desired.

WAITRESS.—ENGLISH, OR MAID TO AN INvalid or elderly lady; perfectly understands her duties in either capacity; highest references; City or country. Call or address M. A., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A FIRST-CLASS waitress who has lived with her between four and five years. Apply at No. 123 West 21st st., between the hours of 10 and 1.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS or chamber-maid; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED LADY, Mrs. Roberson, wishes washing from ladies or gentlemen; done in first-class style. Call at No. 243 West 29th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; best of reference. Call at No. 200 West 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day and take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of finery; City reference. Can be seen all week at No. 211 East 19th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a family's or gentleman's washing; the best of reference. Call at No. 320 East 26th st., top floor, front room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH LAUNdress wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at seventy-five cents a dozen; City references. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Apply to No. 333 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or families' washing or would go out by the day. Call or address, for two days, No. 409 East 18th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A1 BOOK-KEEPER, OF LONG experience and references, will work at any office employment for $12 per week. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE BOY, fifteen years old, desires employment in a business house; speaks German and English; best references. Address C. A. D., No. 222 West 40th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS butler or first-class waiter; has the best City reference, personal; wages no object. Address A. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED ENGlish butler; good reference given as above. Address X. X., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City reference; has lived with the best families in this City; has fourteen years' experience both in England and Ireland; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Call on or address D. C., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, age twenty-seven; lifetime experience; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; best European and American reference; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address T. K. Harnett's stable, No. 15 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; good careful driver; in City or country; highly recommended. Address J. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man (Protestant) as coachman and groom; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's grounds, &c.; understands the care of furnace, &c.; willing and obliging; City or country; excellent reference. Address W. H. No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and a superior groom; strictly temperate; is active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties, and has three years' City reference. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN.—HAS A FINE APPEARANCE; IS A good, careful driver and a first-class groom; has first class City recommendations from his present employer. Can be seen at No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address by note, W. M., No. 6 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEdish Protestant man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver and groom; also can do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Address or call on William, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF EXPErience; has first-class references from the best families; no objections to the country. Call or address V. J., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, Scotch; a good careful driver; City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best City references. Address S., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, no family; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife as first-class cook; good references. Address W. B., 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. P., No. 349 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man; has the best of reference. Call at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av., from 9 to 12, during the week.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best of City references. Call at No. 105 West 46th st., shoe store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; country preferred. Address Green, No. 543 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, single; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man (English) as coachman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City reference; has lived with the best families in this City; has fourteen years' experience both in England and Ireland; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Call on or address D. C., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful City driver of long experience; four years best City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, W. C., Brewster & Co., of Broome st., corner of 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, (single;) thoroughly understands both branches; good milker; is willing and obliging and not afraid to work; good reference. Address John, No. 102 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMIly; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses and harness; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, thirty years old, as coachman and gardener; in City or country; is willing and obliging; four years' best City reference. Call on or address for two days B. M., at seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent man as coachman and gardener; three years' City reference; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN without family; understands the business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Address H. T., Private Stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. W., No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; has the best of City reference. Call or address G. T., No. 33 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PERFECTLY RELIABLE MAN in every respect; good City reference. Address O. E., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. L., care Mr. Stilling, harness-maker, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address K. T., Harnett's livery stable, No. 15 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY.—BY AN AMERican Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two; no children; man is fully competent in all branches of farming, such as stock-raising, cropping, dairy, working machinery, &c.; wife is a good manager of milk; can make superior butter; is also a good hand at raising poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH THE best references as a hard-working man; he is sober, honest, industrious; can milk, plow, and drive. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE PROPER treatment of hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the laying out of grounds, &c.; five years' reference from last employer; married. Address J. B., at Thorburn's, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all branches; has four years' first-class City references; is willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; NO family; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's country place; can come well recommended. Address B. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the management of graperies, green-houses, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; unsurpassed reference. Address F. S., No. 268 West 37th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS SINGLE MAN; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; can be recommended from last employer. Call or address A. F., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GRAPE grower; thoroughly understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also landscaping; is fully competent to take entire charge of any place offered; the best of references given; married; no incumbrance. Address A. B. Gardner, Mott Haven, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT young married man; is a good, practical vegetable grower; understands flowers and the full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., No. 91 West Broadway.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH gardener, speaking Spanish and Italian, and his wife as cook; together or separate. Address or call on M. L. F., No. 41 Bleecker st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER WITH small family, who has twenty years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references can be given. Address J. K., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address T. W., care of Walter Reid, florist, No. 66 West 34th st. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OF age in a doctor's office or in a gentleman's house, as page, where he can make himself generally useful; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A GOOD, STEADY MAN (SWEDE) as porter in a store; has thirteen years' good reference from last employer. Address John Magnus T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as watchman or any business of trust; can read and write well, and can come with eleven years' recommendations from last employer; will make everything satisfactory to right party. Address A. N., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN YEARS of age, employment in a down-town house; speaks German and English; has the best references. Address Pizers, No. 534 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT trustworthy man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; also takes good care of silver, and makes the best of salads; can be recommended from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A BELGIAN MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; very useful for the country; can drive and do a little kitchen-work; best City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 1,289 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business, and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. E., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 8.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A VERY FIRST-CLASS table-waiter; has the best City references as a thorough waiter; honest, and strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is a very competent waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Address French, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER speaking a little English, having best references in a private family. Address Lavenchy, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial.
C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A family of three adults, a Protestant girl, who must be a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. Apply, with references, for two days, at No. 350 East 124th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply after 9 A. M. to No. 107 East 78th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 32 West 36th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT NO. 24 North Washington square to-day, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER. Late Stadler & Co. | **MAX STADLER & CO.,** Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

DAMAGED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATinets, Jeans, Cottonades, and Flannels, from the Broadway fire; also, wet Linens, from auction, at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—PARTNER wanted with about $3,000 for a business consisting in the selling and renting of French plate glass to the exhibitors; large profits will be resumed in one month; particulars at interview. Address D., No. 342 East 18th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have been reappointed, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, a Commissioner to take acknowledgments and proof of deeds and instruments under seal and depositions, to be used and recorded in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within and for the State of New-York.—Dated Feb. 28, 1876.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, No. 345 Pearl st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., March 1|PARTHIA..WED., March 15
CHINA.......WED., March 8|ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on Wednesday, March 1, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Rellard..................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre.......................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier.................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO......................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...............March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..................April 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.....................WEDNESDAY......MARCH 1
CHAMPION..................SATURDAY.........MARCH 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA....................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA....................SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........................March 1.
ETNA..........................March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.........................March 11.
CLARIBEL...................March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........March 1|SAVARINO..........Mar. 25
HINDOO...........March 11|COLOMBO...........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*LORD CLIVE......Mar. 2|*CITY of BRISTOL March 30
INDIANA.........March 16|OHIO....................April 6
ILLINOIS.........March 23|PENNSYLVANIA..April 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........................SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, March 2, 9 A. M. |Italy, March 18, 11 A. M.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.........................FRIDAY, March 3

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK...................March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | WESER.....Sat., March 18
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL......Sat. March 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin....................................$100 gold
Second cabin......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD. HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN. JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE. HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART. DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED. JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR. EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK. WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE. B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks, Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming, Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley, Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss, Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg, Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder, Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels, John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton, August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss, Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers, Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit, Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook, Chas. H. Meigs.
Geo. A. Leavitt, Joseph S. Lowrey.

BUFFALO CITY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 PARK BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Feb. 23, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, City Hall, until THURSDAY, the second day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of park bonds, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chap. 375, passed May 17, 1875, and a resolution of the Common Council adopted Feb. 14, 1876.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Gallatin National Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal will be redeemable at the same place at the expiration of forty-eight years from the first day of January, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City of Buffalo. LEWIS M. EVANS, Controller.

IN CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK vs. THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—In Chancery.—Whereas, Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery, has paid into court the proceeds of the sale of the said railroad under and in pursuance of a decretal order of said Circuit Court in said entitled cause of the date of July 13, 1875, now, therefore, as ordered in said decree, notice is hereby given to the legal holders of the outstanding bonds, coupons and certificate of indebtedness of said company to present them at the Clerk's office of said court, in the City of Chicago, and Northern District of Illinois, accompanied by a detailed statement of each bond, coupon, and certificate of indebtedness to receive the distributive share or dividend to which said several and respective bonds, coupons, and certificate of indebtedness may be entitled in said proceeds under the said decree, and of a further supplemental decretal order in said case of the date January 28, 1876.—Chicago, Feb. 24, 1876. WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk of said Court.
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7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.

C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will please call on E. BEADLESTON, at the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, corner of 3d av. and 7th st., to arrange to have the interest paid.

STOCK SPECULATION, CONDUCTED IN EVERY LEGITIMATE FORM.

Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address, for explanatory circulars and weekly reports, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876. W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.

BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK. Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—ALL GOODS IN THIS line, including carriage robes, horse blankets, English bridles and saddles, horse brushes, horse sheets, whips—American and English—stirrups, spurs, &c., at HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

MR. ADOLF KOHN WILL SELL ON THE EVENINGS OF MARCH 8 and 9, THROUGH ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, HIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

which he has recently imported, of which none of them have ever before been exhibited in this country.

The following artists are represented:

André Bruneri, Ballavoine, Brillouin, Berne-Bellecour, John Lewis Brown, Couder, Castan, Coomans, Caraud, Chavet, Daubigny, Fortuny, Gerard, Gudin, Hillemacher, Jongkind, Joris, Khatetin, Knaus, Levy, Lafon, Leloir, Lambert, Moreau, Michetti, Mouchot, Marié, Pabst, Pallaris, Palizzi, Palmeroli, Pascutti, Preyer, Romako, Simonetti, Simler, Schenk, Spirdon, Tortez, Toulmouche, Verhaas, Van Marcke, Vibert, Zamacois, and many others.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL DATE OF SALE, AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER,

Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 29.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., PROMPT.

AT THE ART GALLERY

NO. 845 BROADWAY.

THE SANFORD COLLECTION

OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WINES,

Including Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies, Sherries, and Ports, being part of the stock of a well-known importer, who is declining business. The Rhine Wines include Castle Johannisberg, Niersteiner, Laubenheimer, Rudesheimer, Berg. Liebfraumilch, Ranthaler, Pfaffenberg, Moselle, Blümchen, Assmannshauser, Geisenheimer, Rauenthaler, Claus, Johannisberg. Hallgartener, &c.

CLARETS—Margaux, St. Emilion, Pouillac, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, &c.
SAUTERNES—Barsac, Graves.
BURGUNDIES—Pommard, Romanee, Chambertin.
SHERRIES—Amontillado, Pale, Golden, Brown, Oloroso, Pajarete, &c.
PORTS—Very old Oporto.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

All the above are guaranteed GENUINE, and exactly as represented by importer, who simply wishes to close out his entire stock before May 1. The sale will be peremptory, and any goods not found as represented may be returned within five days of the purchase. Catalogues can be obtained on Monday at the salesroom, when the goods can be examined.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M. H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL. Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

PAINE'S OLD COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, rudimental and higher English studies, $5 each, quarterly; writing, $3, monthly; backward persons, private rooms.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York. ADAMS EARL, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co., No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1876, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Wednesday, March 1, 1876. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND ninety-four cents United States gold coin per share, declared at the meeting of shareholders of 7th inst., is payable on and after the 1st day of March next. By order. A. HEGEWISCH, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND becoming due March 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Long Island.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Paul Warehouse and Elevator Company will be paid on presentation at the Central National Bank, New-York, or at the banking-house of Dawson & Co., St. Paul, Minn. WILLIAM DAWSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, will be paid at this office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations on 5th av. (private table if preferred) can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—WELL-furnished, sunny front room and bedroom, second floor; price very low; good table; references; hall rooms, $7 to $9.

NO. 239 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a first-class house, a newly-furnished front room on second floor, with southern exposure; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

A FINE SECOND-STORY SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, together or separately; also, handsomely-furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TWO FINE, LARGE, sunny rooms to let, with board, hot and cold water, &c.; table and location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Two elegantly furnished front sunny rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water; suitable for a small family; house and table strictly first-class.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, GOOD rooms, on second and third floors, front, to reliable parties, at No. 130 East 16th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two hall rooms, with board, at reduced prices.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING room and two or three large sleeping rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor front to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—$50 PER WEEK FOR PARlor, two comfortable well-lighted bedrooms; 20th to 45th, 4th to 8th av.; board for gentleman, wife, and lady friend; quiet family; few or no other boarders; private table preferred. Address CASH, No. 327 Rossmore Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from April 1, and two suites from May 1; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., week days.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above. Dining-room, parlor floor.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

HALL ROOM TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN, without board; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, and FRANCIS R. GRAIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis R. Grain, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LOUDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated February 12, 1876, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876, at two (2) o'clock P. M., for the purpose named in the 28th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts, and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate. CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.
JACOBS & SINK, Attorneys, &c.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, comprising the late firm of SNOW & RICHARDSON, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at Apalachicola, Fla., on the premises, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the two mills known as the Curtis Mills, or all the interest of said bankrupts in said mills, together with all the personal property, to wit: Tug Ella, three barges, tools, &c.; said mills and said personal property being located at Apalachicola. E. G. BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway.
f22-1aw3wTu*

NO. 5,323.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHNSON B. KIERSTED and JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Johnson B. Kiersted and Jarvis B. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February A. D. 1876. ELFORD DICKERMAN, Assignee, f15-1aw3wTu* No. 2,289 3d av., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES P. MARAS, bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. f22-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LUTHER B. COLEMAN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE S. STORER and FRANKLIN T. HUNTOON, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George S. Storer, by said District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, f22-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN CHAMBERLIN, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, f22-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SELMES, IF LIVING, IS ABOUT thirty-one years of age and is entitled to a share of his late uncle Robert's estate; he is a son of John Selmes, deceased, and any information respecting him will oblige; it is understood that the son resided in America or Australia. Information to be sent to J. M. RICHARDSON, Great Hadham, Herts, England, solicitor for George Selmes, of Harlow, Essex, the administrator of Robert Selmes, deceased.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLARD TAbles with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

"ORIGINAL HILARITY," (NYM CRINKLE.)

BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.

MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

SEE THIS RING? FACT! FACT!! I ASSURE YOU!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GRATIFYING AND UNQUESTIONED TRIUMPH of LEGITIMATE COMEDY!

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, will be presented Goldsmith's Glorious Five-Act Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

with new and appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

CHARLES MARLOW...........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

OTHER NOVELTIES ARE FOR THE PRESENT POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..................Managers

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY. Brilliant production of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY. ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS. The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.

Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

MARDI GRAS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, GRAND FRENCH MASKED BALL of the CERCLE DES CHEFS DE CUISINE FRANCAIS, AT IRVING HALL.

Tickets to be had at Hotel Brunswick; Duparquet & Huot's, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.; H. Mouquin's, No. 141 Fulton; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; boxes may be secured at J. G. Torrilhon's, No. 344 6th av.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Herr S. LIEBLING'S grand concert. The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist: Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim, the celebrated prima donna; Mr. Fred Steins, the favorite basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist. Mr. Max Liebling, accompanist. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole proprietor and manager.

Last week of the serio comic play entitled UNCLE ANTHONY. An entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28.

FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD. GOING FOR THE CUP.

THE LAWYER'S CLERK.

The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, (Late Dan Bryant's.)

Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

MRS. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, READINGS AND RECITATIONS, Tuesday evening, Feb. 29. Tickets 50c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York place of trial.—MOSES SCHLOSS and PHILIP SCHLOSS, plaintiffs, against FERDINAND F. MARX, surviving partner of the firm of Nordheimer & Marx, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 206 Broadway, (Rooms Nos. 61 to 65,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand and two hundred dollars, with interest at and after the rate of two per cent. per month, from the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on four thousand dollars thereof, and on the remaining thirty-two hundred dollars from December 1, 1860, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 10, 1876. LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1876. LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, f8-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, feb15-1aw6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HANNAH IRVING, plaintiff, against ELLEN T. FRANCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five hundred and one 56-100 dollars with interest, on $501 56-100 from August 11, 1875, on $500 from September 12, 1875; on $500 from October 12, 1875; on $500; from November 12, 1875, and on $500 from December 12, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 20, 1875. H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 Wall street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1876.—Dated, New-York, January 24, 1876. H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja25-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA J. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah E. Raynor, William B. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William H. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875. COUDERT BROTHERS, f1-1aw6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875. MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Eldridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.
ja25-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER................................Manager

Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.

In consequence of the immense demand for places and for the souvenir gift-book issued by the management on the 100th night of ROSE MICHEL, it has been determined to give a SECOND SOUVENIR NIGHT, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion every lady entering the theatre will be presented with an elegantly-bound copy of that book.

Seats for that night may now be secured.

In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled FERREOL.

This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS......................................Director

Brilliant success of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

This TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, the favorite prima donna contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, will receive her annual BENEFIT, the performance consisting of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN both appearing, with a strong cast, including Messrs. SEGUIN, HAMILTON, and WM. CASTLE.

INCREASED CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

WEDNESDAY, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, its first production here in English; KELLOGG as Catarina. THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT;) FRIDAY, LUCIA, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at Academy Box Office, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

EXTRA CARD.—Meyerbeer's grand opera, The Star of the North, which forms an important feature in the attractions of the present season, requiring extensive preparations for a complete performance, will be postponed until FRIDAY EVENING next. Lucia di Lammermoor will be given on Wednesday evening. Seats may be exchanged accordingly.

FIFTH AVE. THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

80TH TO 87TH PERFORMANCE of

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK. PIQUE!

An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fischer, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*** WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée. ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.

American school of sensational art. Evenings 8 o'clock; matinées TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock. Full performance matinée TO-DAY. Largest and best combination of stars in America.

Massaniello, Husband's Secret, Woman Suffrage, Statue Clogs, Hemmed in, Musical Mélange, the Great Fredericks, Eunice Moore, Annie Morton, Fattie Stewart, L. and Parker, Carlyle and son, Miss Stickney. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8, KATE FISHER in two pieces, SCHAMYL and FRENCH SPY.

Matinee at 2. A. H. SHELDON, Mrs. Berrell, Nellie Sandford, in the four-act play, "MOLL PITCHER, or The Fortune-teller of Lynn."

CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.

Prof. G. R. CROMWELL Has the honor to announce his entirely new ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled, THE OLD AND THE NEW, commencing on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st. JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET, THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR, A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

CHICKERING HALL, TO-NIGHT.

DR. E. H. CHAPIN, on "John Hampden; or, The Progress of Popular Liberty." Mr. F. F. MULLER, Organist. Tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at Pond's, 39 Union square, and at the door.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.

Parisian Ballet Troupe. Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults

And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st., Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.

Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.

ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

LECTURES.

LECTURES. "THAT BOY,"

By Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school Department.

Time, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 8 P. M.

Place, Charlier Institute Chapel, No. 107 West 58th st.

This lecture in favor of boys ought to be heard by every father and mother in the land. Admittance, 50 cents. Tickets at the door, and at Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

FREE LECTURE AT ELECTRO MEDICAL College, No. 18 Cooper Union, 8 THIS EVENING. ALBERT J. STEELE, President.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

FEB. 28, 1876.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart. DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN WHICH THE PLAINTIFF IS AWARDED $2,000 DAMAGES.

An odd case was tried before Under Sheriff John T. Cuming and a Sheriff's jury, yesterday afternoon. The action was for breach of promise of marriage, and was brought by a young lady of less than twenty years, named Gertrude L. Crocker, against Southwick Hebbard, a youth of less than twenty-three. No answer was put in by the defendant, who admitted the promise and its breach. Ten thousand dollars damages was claimed. The testimony was of a most laughable description. The first witness called was the mother of the plaintiff, who narrated the facts of the case. She said her husband was dead, and that the plaintiff was her only daughter; the defendant had become engaged to her daughter on election day, 1874, and had asked her consent three days later; she gave her consent, "provided," she told him, "he could support and take care of her child;" the defendant had expressed himself as being very fond of the latter; he called frequently at the house. "The minister was picked out," continued the witness; "it was the same one who married me to my husband in Massachusetts." The witness then gave some reminiscences of the defendant's conduct while under engagement. They were going to be married in June—that was his vacation—and they were going to the mountains. The witness went on to say that she had expended $300 in the matter; that is, she added, not including his board bills and his coffee bills. The defendant had finally refused to marry the daughter, for the reason, as he said, that if he did his father would disown him. When, on her cross-examination by the defendant's counsel, the witness was asked as to how many meals she had given to the defendant, she answered haughtily: "This is not a suit for meals; it is a breach of promise case." The plaintiff was then sworn, and gave her testimony with modest reserve in answer to the queries of counsel, corroborating that given by her mother. The defendant, when put on the stand, said he had no money and no property, and was entirely dependent on his father for food, shelter, and clothing. He had given up the engagement because his father had told him he would disown him if he did not do so. The witness' father was then put upon the stand and asked whether his son had good business capacity. This being objected to by the plaintiff's counsel, the defendant's counsel said he wished to show that his client was a "dead beat," and that the young lady, having lost nothing by losing him, should not be awarded heavy damages. This remarkable offer was not accepted, however, by Mr. Cuming, and the evidence was excluded. The witness, however, said that his son was entirely dependent on him for support. Albert E. Koster was called as a witness in rebuttal, and testified to having heard the defendant talk of his property; among other things, he had said his father had given him a mortgage for $15,000. On cross-examination the witness said he was in the liquor business. "Where?" asked the defendant's counsel. "Under the *Tribune*," responded the witness. "I don't want any more of you, then," said counsel, and the testimony in the case was closed. The jury awarded the plaintiff $2,000 as damages.

S. S. Lancaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Royal S. Crane for the defendant.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE CASE—AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

The death, under suspicious circumstances, of a young woman aged twenty, named Rose J. Mousell, at No. 2 Charles street, was brought to the notice of Coroner Ellinger yesterday by Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, with a request to institute an investigation of the case. Accompanying the request was a certificate of death signed by Dr. Maynard, of No. 353 West Forty-second street, setting forth that the young woman died from acute peritonitis. The Coroner and his Deputy, Dr. Goldschmidt, at once went to No. 2 Charles street, the late residence of the deceased, and, before examining the members of the household, made an autopsy. In doing so, Dr. Goldschmidt discovered that a similar operation had already been performed on the body, and, as a consequence, found it a difficult matter to ascertain the cause of death. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, an inmate of the house, being examined, testified that the young woman, whom she had known during the past four years, was a native of Bellport, Long Island, where her relatives now resided; that up to a recent date she had been employed as a saleswoman, and that she was married last June to a Mr. Speck, of New-Jersey, with whom, from some unexplained cause, she had never lived. She first exhibited symptoms of sickness about two weeks ago. Mr. C. B. Cole, who resides in the same house, and who appeared to be on particularly friendly terms with Mrs. Speck, on being apprised of her illness, sent for a physician who attended her for a week. While under his treatment she was subject to hemorrhage, and as her case continued to grow dangerous the witness called in Dr. A. W. Maynard, who found her undergoing terrible agony. He gave her hypodermic injections of morphine and some powders to quiet her. On Saturday morning the sick woman requested the witness to call Mr. Cole to her bedside, as she wanted to make a statement to them; when Mr. Cole entered the room Mrs. Speck suddenly lapsed into an unconscious state, and died soon after. It is the intention of the Coroner to make a searching investigation of the circumstances surrounding the case.

THE BRECHT MALPRACTICE CASE.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT IMPLICATING DR. AND MME. WEST AND OTHERS IN THE CRIME.

An inquest was held at the Essex County Court-house by Coroner Vreeland yesterday in the case of Christina Brecht, the German girl whose body was exhumed on Saturday at the order of the Newark authorities, and whose death was found on examination to have been the result of malpractice. Mrs. Otto Mors, the woman at whose house the girl died, was the first witness. She testified that the girl came to her house on Tuesday, Feb. 15, late at night, and remained there till she died; she complained of being ill, and confided to Mrs. Mors the story of her shame, telling her that she had been delivered of a child, and that she had taken pills to procure an abortion. She told the witness that she had been intimate with one Stahr, a former boarder at house in Brooklyn, who had promised to marry her, and when she was about to be confined he refused. Then he took her to a place in Bleecker street, where she obtained two boxes of pills, for which she paid $10. On the Friday following the 14th, she became very ill, and grew worse up to Monday morning, when she died. Dr. Gruber had been called previous to her death, and had treated her for peritonitis. Adam Herzinger, a Justice of the Peace, testified that he was requested by Rev. Mr. Riel to visit the girl on Sunday, Feb. 20, and to draw up a will for the disposition of her property. Rev. Mr. Riel, of the Court Street Lutheran Church, testified that he was requested by Mrs. Mors to administer the Lord's Supper to the girl before she died; he did so, but was not informed as to the nature of her illness; he understood from Mrs. Mors that it was inflammation of the bowels. He succeeded in getting Justice Herzinger to draw a will, of which the witness was made executor. Drs. Hewlett and Cross who made the post-mortem examination after the exhuming of the body on Saturday, testified that the woman was in the third or fourth stage of pregnancy. There were indications of inflammation. Detective James H. Roche, of Brooklyn, testified that the case was given to him by Capt. Terry, and, after learning of the girl's death, he caused John Stahr, the man who was thought to be the father of the girl's child, to be arrested in Baltimore, where he had gone, and on Sunday he was taken to Brooklyn. He confessed to having been on intimate terms with the girl, and, on discovering her condition, he took her to the house of Mme. West, No. 45 Bleecker street, New-York, where she purchased some medicines. He left her there, and when he met her again she told him that Dr. West and his wife had agreed to cure her for $200. He advised her not to have the operation performed, as that was too much money, and he accompanied her again to the house, leaving her there a second time. That was the last he saw of her. The detective arrested Dr. West and Mme. West and a brother of the doctor, who acted as door-keeper of their establishment. He also arrested Dr. Franz Gruber, the Newark physician, who attended the girl, and Justice Delmar, of Brooklyn, yesterday committed them without bail to await examination. Dr. Tracy Gruber testified that when he examined the girl she appeared to be suffering from peritonitis, and he treated her for that. He believed that an operation had been performed on her, and that she had recovered from the effects of it with the exception of the inflammation. When she died he felt justified in giving a certificate of death from peritonitis. The case was then given to the jury, who returned the following verdict:

"We find that Christina Brecht came to her death at Newark, N. J., Monday, the 21st day of February, 1876, from the effects of an abortion performed upon her, and that the said abortion was caused by the use of instruments and medicines prescribed by persons advertising themselves as Dr. and Mme. West, of No. 45 Bleecker street, New-York; and that Hans or John Stahr and one Fricht, of Brooklyn, N. Y., advised and directed the said Christina Brecht to take and use the same, and that the said persons are guilty of a high misdemeanor. We also censure Dr. Franz Gruber, of Newark, for giving a burial certificate for peritonitis, when he knew that an abortion had been performed, and for not informing the proper authorities."

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.

SMALL CONGREGATIONS ON AN INCLEMENT DAY—REPORT ON THE RELIGIOUS WORK IN DUNDEE, SCOTLAND—MR. MOODY PREACHES ON "FAITH" IN THE EVENING.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the noon meeting at the Hippodrome was attended by only about fifteen hundred persons. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn "Rejoice and be glad." The requests to pray were read by Dr. A. C. Arnold, after which the congregation sang "Oh, think of the home over there!" Mr. Moody rose and read a long text from the 103d Psalm, beginning "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name." Oh, yes, said he, the Lord forgiveth our iniquities. He doesn't forgive some of our sins only, but all. He blots them out like the clouds after the storm. "He healeth all our diseases." Ah, there is no physician like Jesus! He needs only say "go!" and the illness flies. He redeems us from destruction too. Oh, there are five precious things that our God does for us, and which the Psalmist sings. He forgiveth thy sins, He healeth thy diseases, He redeemeth thy life from destruction, He crowneth thee with His love and mercy; and lastly, He satisfieth thee. Oh, that is truly satisfaction. We know there is no satisfaction without Christ. How happy will we be, then, when we are with Him forever. Oh, we are glad that we are nearing Him every day. A few little months or years only and we will be with Him in glory. Oh, let us then sing to-day with the Psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name." After a prayer the congregation sang the hymn "Grace, 'tis a charming sound." After brief addresses from two clergymen Mr. Macdougal, the American Consul to Dundee, spoke of the progress of the revival in that city since the departure of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and related two characteristic anecdotes of the former. While in Scotland Mr. Moody was taken to see the uncompleted building of the Young Men's Christian Association in Dundee. He saw, as many others had, that the building, even when completed, would be inadequate for the accommodation of the young men in the city. He asked the gentlemen identified in the work how much it would cost to erect another building on the remaining plot of land, and was told that £5,000 at least would be required. Mr. Moody said nothing, but in a day or two afterward returned and handed to the Treasurer £3,000, which he had by his own efforts collected from the citizens for the erection of another building. This wonderful impetus awakened the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in a very short period the remaining £2,000 was collected. "And now," said the speaker, "the building gives promise of being the handsomest in all Scotland." After a brief prayer, Mr. Sankey sang a new hymn, "Waiting and watching for me," which moved many of the congregation to tears. The meeting then closed with the benediction. At the conclusion of the service a "ladies' meeting" was held in the Fourth avenue hall.

About five thousand people assembled at the evening services, which were opened by the singing of the hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee." Mr. Moody preached on "Faith," saying: "Some say that it is an awful dry thing, but still it is very important. It's faith that brings the blessing after all. There are three things about faith—knowledge, assent, and laying hold of Christ. A man's knowledge of Christ alone will not save him; it is his 'laying hold of Him' that brings Christ and his heart together. The cause of most of the backsliding is that men are not converted to God, though they profess to be. Some professing Christ trust in men and in their own hearts alone, and then when they fail to find Christ they say that God has failed them. Nothing is falser. God never fails men. Now, there is another class of persons who say, 'it is no matter what man believes if he is earnest, if he is sincere.' O, it is a terrible mistake. It is an important matter what he believes, for if he believeth not in the truth he will be lost. Some men, when asked about faith, say 'Well, they believe what their Church believes.' You ask them what their Church believes, and they answer that it believes what they believe. That is about all the faith they have. We must have faith in God, and if we want an example we must take Christ. To win salvation we must look to the author and finisher of our faith. Now, if we don't believe God's word we make Him out a liar. Satan called Him a liar in Eden. But we know the devil lied instead of God. How that lie has traveled down through the ages until it seems that men would rather believe it than the truth. O, will you acknowledge God to-night; will you trust Him; will you let Him save you? Will you say with Job, 'Though thou slay me, yet will I trust in Thee?'" The services closed with the benediction.

VALUABLE GOODS AWAITING A CLAIMANT.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, sent a notification to head-quarters yesterday that owners were wanted for two large cases of overcoats and men's underwear, valued at about two thousand dollars, found in the storage rooms of Messrs. Meyer & Henderson, in West Eleventh street. Undeniable proof has been furnished by Messrs. Meyer & Henderson, that these goods were sent to their place by Harris Bernstein, the man who was arrested on Friday last, and on Saturday committed at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of having carried on extensive swindling operations at the expense of several large cigar manufacturers, by obtaining large quantities of goods on the strength of notes which he never redeemed. At the time of his arrest it was partly known that Bernstein had not confined himself to the victimizing of cigar dealers, and, in order to obtain further evidence against him, Capt. Kennedy prolonged an investigation of the case until the discovery of the dry goods subsequent to the arrest of the prisoner. Bernstein, when informed of the discovery of the goods, emphatically denied that he was the owner, or that he had ever placed them in the storage warehouse. The fact that he did so, however, is supported by the assertion of the storage keepers, who are known to be thoroughly responsible.

MEETING OF PAPER-MONEY ADVOCATES.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of the Second Assembly District who are in favor of inflation and a paper currency was held last evening at Kessell's Hall, No. 475 Pearl street, under the auspices of the Legal Tender Club. The attendance was very small, not over three dozen persons being present, and these were nearly all of the laboring class. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M., and Mr. John T. Elliott, President of the Painters' Union, was made Chairman, and Mr. John Howard, Secretary. Addresses in favor of greenbacks and a paper currency were delivered by Mr. Marcus Hanlon, Hon. T. E. Tomlinson, Mr. Richard Matthews, President of the Bricklayers' Association, and Mr. John T. Elliott, the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Tomlinson raised the question of "What is money?" and answered it by saying that money is the representative of the will of the people, and derives its value, not from its intrinsic worth, but from the stamp which is upon its face. Money does not consist in gold or silver, but may be iron, lead, paper, or anything else, provided it has the stamp of the people upon it, declaring it to be the representative or certificate of so much value. At the close of the speeches the following financial platform was adopted:

1. That the contraction of the currency heretofore made, and the further contraction proposed with a view to the forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We therefore demand that this policy be abandoned, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

2. That the policy already initiated or abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantage. We therefore oppose this policy, and demand that all the national banks circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders be issued in its place, by and upon the faith of the General Government.

3. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should, whenever it can without violation of its obligations, make its legal tenders receivable for all Customs and public dues.

The books of the association were then opened for signatures, and after the addition of a few names the meeting adjourned to meet again in the same place on Monday evening, March 13.

THE NEW LINE TO BRAZIL.

The steam-ship John Bramall, Capt. Newington, of the Star Ball Line to Brazil, arrived here on Feb. 26. She is the second steamer of this line, and will sail for St. Johns, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday, March 8, carrying the United States mails, not only for the above ports, but those for the Argentine Republic. The John Bramall was launched in 1873, and is a first-class iron screw steamer of 2,500 tons, and much resembles her sister ship, the Nellie Martin, which recently sailed for the above-named ports, making the run to St. Johns in six days and thence to Para in seven days, which is three days less time than the old line made.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The trunk lines of railroad leading from this City have resolved to abolish the practice of making verbal contracts with shippers of freight at rates below the ordinary tariff. A meeting of the freight agents was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel to consider the subject, and it was resolved to annul all existing contracts on and after March 1. This course is adopted with the full approval of the Directors of the respective lines, and it will add much, it is said, to the revenue of each road.

MR. MOULTON'S SUIT.

ARGUMENT ON THE DEMURRER.

THE ACTION AGAINST HENRY WARD BEECHER FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—THE EFFECT OF A NOLLE PROSEQUI—ARGUMENTS OF GENS. PRYOR AND BUTLER, AUSTIN ABBOTT, AND T. G. SHEARMAN.

The arguments upon the demurrer interposed by defendant's counsel against the suit brought by Francis D. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher, for malicious prosecution, were heard yesterday afternoon in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, Judge Dyckman presiding. In the Fall of 1874, the Grand Jury of Kings County, on the testimony of Henry Ward Beecher and others, found an indictment againt Mr. Moulton for libel, the indictment being founded upon the statement published by Mr. Moulton in regard to Beecher at the outbreak of the Tilton-Beecher scandal. In process of time Mr. Moulton was arrested on this indictment and placed under bonds of $3,000 to appear for trial. Meantime, the suit of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher was tried in the Brooklyn City Court before Judge Neilson, and ended in a disagreement of the jury. After waiting a year or more, a nolle prosequi was entered against the indictment, by District Attorney Britton, against the will and consent, and in spite of the protest of Mr. Moulton, who was anxious the case should proceed to trial. Mr. Moulton thereupon brought a civil suit against Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution, assessing damages at $50,000. Mr. Beecher's attorneys demurred to the complaint in this suit, hence the argument yesterday. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Gen. Roger A. Pryor appeared as attorneys for Mr. Moulton and in opposition to the demurrer, and Mr. Austin Abbott and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman for Mr. Beecher and in support of the demurrer. The court-room was crowded during the argument of counsel, many prominent lawyers of Brooklyn being present. Mr. Beecher was not present. Mr. Moulton appeared, accompanied by his father, and near him was seated Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, the artist. Both sides answered "ready" when the case was called, and Mr. Shearman asked that two counsel be heard on each side. Judge Dyckman remarked that as the case was one for malicious prosecution, he looked upon it as a very old-fashioned one, and Mr. Pryor rejoined that for that reason he could not understand why so many objections were made to it. Mr. Shearman said that there had not been such a case as the present one in court for 200 hundred years, to which Mr. Pryor replied that there had been just such a case within two years. Mr. Shearman contended that there had been no such case on the books in 200 years, and that there were new points in it that made it very important, to which Gen. Butler replied that he would fully admit that there had not been such an outrage on justice for the past 200 years as this. The court finally agreed to grant each side an hour and a half in which to present its arguments, and Mr. Shearman read his points in support of the demurrer, nine in number, substantially as follows, citing numerous authorities in support of the position assumed:

His first point was that it had been settled by innumerable decisions; that, in an action for malicious prosecution, the complaint must show that the orignal prosecution was determined in favor of the plaintiff before the commencement of the action; and, second, that it must show how it was terminated, and also that the original action was without foundation. This can only be done by an acquittal, said he, the statement that the plaintiff was discharged not being sufficient. The plaintiff must have been acquitted or discharged on the ground of his innocence. Courts of the highest authority have long since decided that an action for malicious prosecution cannot be sustained where the original prosecution was not terminated in any other manner than by the entry of a nolle prosequi. The cases holding that a nolle prosequi is not a sufficient basis for an action for malicious prosecution, are strongly supported by other cases, distinctly holding that a mere abandonment of the prosecution is not sufficient cause, a nolle prosequi in criminal cases being only a formal declaration of the Attorney General or District Attorney that he does not choose to continue the prosecution. A nolle prosequi is in no sense a judicial termination of a suit. It is not an act of the court, directly or indirectly. It can be entered by an Attorney General without the consent and against the will of the court, and, although the court has the power to veto the action of the District Attorney in entering a nolle, yet the veto can be overruled by an appeal to the Attorney General, and the court is bound, unless good cause appears to the contrary, to issue new process upon the same indictment. A nolle, therefore, is no more a termination of the prosecution than a stay of proceedings would be. Mr. Shearman cited authorities to show that suits for malicious prosecution were looked upon with disfavor by the courts, and contended that upon this principle the courts extended protection to suitors in private actions against unnecessary harassment by actions for malicious prosecution or false imprisonment, and there is much stronger reason for so doing where prosecutions are dropped for the public benefit, and in the name and under the control of the State, and in view of all these points, Mr. Shearman contended that the demurrer was well taken, and should be sustained.

Gen. Pryor followed in opposition to the demurrer. He began his address by quoting from Abbott's Digest, that a nolle prosequi and abandonment of the prosecution is equivalent to a full discharge, which he remarked was very good law, even for his friend, in general cases—in every case, in fact, except that in which he is now engaged. Gen. Pryor then proceeded to state his points in opposition to the demurrer, supporting them by numerous citations. He quoted the sixth and seventh points in the plaintiff's complaint, which sets forth that plaintiff pleaded not guilty, and was then and ever since has been ready and anxious to stand trial on said indictment, but the District Attorney in and for the County of Kings, after consulting with defendant, and in compliance with his request, but against the will and protest of plaintiff, did, on or about the 22d day of October, 1875, move the said City Court of Brooklyn that a nolle prosequi be entered as to said indictment and the prosecution thereof against the plaintiff, and the said City Court did then and there grant said motion, and it was thereupon adjudged and ordered by said court that a nolle prosequi should be allowed and entered as to said indictment and prosecution against plaintiff, and the same was allowed and entered of record in said court. That the said indictment, complaint, and prosecution, and each of them, is wholly ended and determined in favor of plaintiff, in the manner set forth in the last preceding paragraph.

The specific point presented for adjudication, Mr. Pryor continued, is whether an order of nolle prosequi granted by the court on motion of the District Attorney and entered of record, is such a determination of the cause as will support an action for malicious prosecution. If a criminal prosecution be capable of termination by a nolle prosequi, the complaint is sufficient; for it alleges the prosecution was wholly ended and determined. The reference of the nolle prosequi only indicates the manner of the termination, but does not qualify the fact of the termination. Originally, upon a false analogy to the writ of conspiracy, a technical acquittal was indispensable to the support of this action. Now, however, it is essential that the prosecution so terminate as to discharge the offense and oppose a bar to a fresh proceeding. An end of the particular prosecution suffices. The gist of the action for malicious prosecution is the want of probable cause, and the averment that the previous action is determined does not touch the merits, but is a mere "technical prerequisite." Authorities hold that the technical prerequisite is only that the particular prosecution be disposed of in such manner that this cannot be revived, and the prosecutor must be put to a new one. The doctrine here propounded has been recognized and ratified by the highest court, and is the settled law of this State. Hence, return of an indictment ignoramus suffices to support an action for malicious prosecution. In a civil action, a nolle prosequi "is an acknowledgment or agreement by the plaintiff entered of record, that he will no further prosecute his suit, and it has the effect of a nonsuit or discontinuance. In criminal proceedings the effect of a nolle prosequi determines that particular presentation, and a nolle prosequi entered after the jury is impaneled is equivalent to an acquittal. A nolle prosequi is an end of the prosecution and discharge of the defendant.

The notion that a nolle prosequi operates only to stay proceedings originated in a doubt of Lord Holt, Goddard vs. Smith, 1 Salkeld, 21; 6 Mod., 261. It was never more than an idle fancy without precedent in practice; and it is now repudiated by the court in which it had its birth. In this country it has had some speculative recognition, but in no instance has it been acted on, and now the clear weight of authority is against its abstract validity. But whatever the law in England or elsewhere, in this State a nolle prosequi is necessarily an end to the prosecution. So in Massachusetts and other States where a nolle prosequi is held not to determine the prosecutions, subject to the exclusive control of the Public Prosecutor the nolle prosequi may consistently be held revocable at his pleasure. But the case is otherwise in New-York, where by statute the entry of a nolle prosequi is removed beyond the power of the State's Attorney, and is made an adjudication of court and a matter of record. Neither the District Attorney nor the court alone can nolle an indictment. Being an adjudication of record, the nolle prosequi cannot be canceled or the indictment revived. Indeed the statute imports, ex vi termini, that a nolle prosequi is an end of the indictment. "It shall not be lawful for any District Attorney to order a nolle prosequi upon any indictment, or in any other way to discontinue or abandon the same," &c. (2 R v. Stat., 728, Sec. 54.) Observe an essential distinction: If the prosecution begins with a Magistrate, who holds or bails the party for indictment, then possibly, though the indictment be quashed or nolled, the prosecution does not terminate. But the complaint shows the first act and foundation of the prosecution to be the indictment; and that failing, the prosecution necessarily ends. If the party is to be pursued further, there must be a fresh complaint before the Grand Jury and a new indictment. A nolle prosequi is such an end of the prosecution as will sustain this action. Entry of a nolle prosequi being an end of the prosecution, the defendant's discharge follows as a legal consequence; (Driggs vs. Burton, 44 Vt.; 124 Abb. N. Y. Digest, 278;) and to allege it would be merely to plead a conclusion of law. If a nolle be not an end of the prosecution, then an allegation of defendant's discharge would be nugatory.

In reviewing the authorities it is essential in limine to distinguish between cases bearing on the point in controversy, and cases touching the question whether a particular termination be prima facie proof of want of probable cause; for universally a nolle prosequi alone, though an end of the prosecution, will not avail to establish malice or want of probable cause.

The precise point in controversy has been determined both ways.

Second—But conceding everything to adverse authorities, it is still apparent they cannot be decisive of this controversy; because a nolle prosequi by the State's attorney, and a nolle prosequi adjudged by the court and matter of record, are too dissimilar in substance and effect to authorize an inference from the one to the other. Otherwise, as to authorities in support of plaintiff's contention; for if a nolle prosequi by the State's attorney of itself avails to determine the prosecution, a multo fortiori will a judgment of nolle awarded by the court and recorded upon the minutes.

Third—That a nolle prosequi is sufficient to support an action for malicious prosecution has been directly and explicitly decided.

In New-York the specific point has never been adjudicated, and, indeed, was never presented for adjudication.

2. In default of authority, then, the question in this State is open for decision upon principles of reason and justice; and it cannot be doubted that the complaint exhibits a wrong for which plaintiff should have redress. The facts recited are admitted by the demurrer, [citation,] and they show the case, in its enormity, to be without precedent or parallel. The conceded fact that the prosecution was nolle prosequied at the request of the defendant, and against the protest of the present plaintiff, discriminates this case from any other recorded in the books, makes it sui generis, and entitles it to a specific remedy.

The law of New-York is not obnoxious to the reproach implied by the imputation that it provides no redress for so great a grievance as the complaint exhibits. The demurrer should be overruled.

Gen. B. F. Butler followed Gen. Pryor, beginning his argument at 3 o'clock. He argued the main legal question at issue, to wit.: whether the interposition of a nolle prosequi by the District Attorney was such an ending of the suit against Mr. Moulton as would justify him in instituting a civil suit for malicious prosecution. He claimed that the principle here involved was regulated by the common law, and cited several authorities to show that a nolle prosequi was an absolute ending of the prosecution forever. He asked if there could be any possible pretense that Mr. Moulton could ever hereafter be put upon trial in the case in question? If so, he asked Mr. Shearman to say so, and if not to forever after hold his peace. If the present action cannot be maintained, Moulton was arrested on the perjured testimony of Henry Ward Beecher, and has now no redress. He claimed that the nolle was entered by the connivance of the defendant and the District Attorney. He claimed that Mr. Beecher purposely procured the indictment of Mr. Moulton, and kept him under indictment as long as it served his purpose to do so, and that all this was admitted by the demurrer. When the suit in the City Court was ended, the purposes for which the indictments were procured were satisfied, and then Mr. Beecher, through his influence with the District Attorney, procured the entering of the nolle, for the very purpose of evading responsibility in a suit for malicious prosecution; and he asked if the people of the State of New-York were willing that their liberties should rest upon so slender a foundation. If there was no precedent for the present case, then the sooner there was one established the better. He had no wish or intention to enter into the details of the charges made by Moulton against Beecher; they were too filthy for him to meddle with. He claimed that Mr. Moulton was entitled to a trial by jury, and asked Mr. Shearman to cite a case where a nolle had been entered against the wish of the defendant. Mr. Shearman cited one such case, but Mr. Butler denied that it was such a one, and remarked that it would be the province of the court to decide the law in the case. He then cited a probable case, in which a man might be charged with crime, and a new District Attorney come into power, and without the wish or consent of the accused enter a nolle prosequi to the indictment. Has that man no redress under the law? asked Gen. Butler. Does not the law of the State of New-York afford him any protection? He argued, he said, in behalf of the rights and interests of the people, and not because he had any feeling whatever against the defendant. It had been argued that Mr. Moulton could have had Mr. Beecher indicted for perjury; but this would have been revenge and not redress. In the present instance he sued Beecher for $50,000; a suit for perjury, even if successful, would not have afforded him any recompense for the trouble and expense to which he had been subjected by the indictment procured against him by Mr. Beecher.

The argument was closed by Mr. Austin Abbott, on behalf of the defense. He said that it seemed to him to be conceded that the entry of a nolle prosequi is not such a legal determination of the case as would justify the bringing of this suit. He explained the difference between criminal prosecutions in this country and in England, saying that in that country they have no public prosecutor, while here we have a District Attorney, elected by the State, vested with discretionary powers, and sworn to do his duty. He then proceeded to quote from various authorities to show that a nolle prosequi is not such a termination as is required by law to enable the plaintiff to bring this action. He said that if there were no statute in this State on the subject, then the common law rule would prevail. Gen. Pryor denied that they had conceded any such point, and Mr. Shearman contended that Gen. Butler had so conceded. Gen. Pryor replied that Gen. Butler had gone, but insisted that he had not so conceded. Mr. Abbott then continued his argument, in effect that after a prisoner has been arraigned, and put upon his trial, a nolle prosequi is a final termination of the suit. Under the statutes of this State, the District Attorney cannot enter a nolle prosequi except by consent of the court, and even then such action does not bind the District Attorney. He then went on to deny that a demurrer was an admission of the acts charged in the complaint.

At the conclusion of Mr. Abbott's argument the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY FUND.

The following is the official statement of the amounts thus far subscribed toward a new armory for the Seventh Regiment:

Amount last reported	$44,870
William H. Vanderbilt	500
Washington R. Vermilye, veteran fifth Co.	1,000
John C. Barron, veteran third company	500
James Price, veteran third company	100
John W. Salter, veteran third company	100
"A Veteran," veteran third company	250
Other subscriptions, veterans third company	325
"A Veteran," veteran second company	1,000
William A. Pond, veteran second company	100
B. Brower, veteran second company	100
R. K. Lane, veteran second company	100
W. T. Moore, veteran second company	100
R. C. Buchan, veteran second company	100
C. V. Smith, veteran second company	100
William F. Blanck, veteran second company	100
J. E. McFarland, veteran second company	100
James J. Morison, veteran second company	100
Ed. L. Molineaux, veteran second company	100
John J. Budd, veteran second company	100
Other subscriptions, veterans second Co.	240
George Kemp, veteran sixth company	1,000
Edward Kemp, veteran sixth company	250
Cyrus H. Loutrel, veteran sixth company	250
Gould K. Thorpe, veteran sixth company	250
C. H. Cadwell, veteran sixth company	100
E. G. Arthur, veteran ninth company	100
Other subscriptions, veterans ninth company	100
Ed. Renshaw Jones, veteran tenth company	300
Henry L. Pierson, Jr., veteran tenth company	200
Thomas Lord, Jr., veteran tenth company	200
Other subscriptions, veterans tenth company	480
Additional regimental subscriptions, (since last report)	1,165
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000
Total	$55,380

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM,
Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN WEST NEW-YORK.

The extreme northern end of Hudson County, which has become notorious on account of the number of depredations and outrages committed there, was the scene of a probable murder on Sunday night. The affray occurred at a Sunday night dance, which was given at the saloon of Ferdinand Kroilpfeiffer, in West New-York, which is a resort for all the desperadoes and disorderly characters in the neighborhood. Henry Brophy, a well-known rough, became intoxicated, and created a disturbance in the place. The proprietor ejected him, but he had no sooner reached the road than he picked up a large rock and, running back, threw it at Krollpfeiffer, striking him on the back of the head and knocking him senseless to the floor. A mêlée ensued, during which tumblers, chairs and pitchers were freely used, and several persons were seriously cut and otherwise injured. Constable Donohue, who was on his way to the place to serve a warrant on "Mag" Schneider, a notorious character, arrived in the midst of the fight, and attempted to quell it, but was set upon by the crowd and severely beaten. He seized his prisoner and attempted to take her out, but she resisted violently, and in the struggle bit his thumb off at the first joint. He finally succeeded in taking her out, which seemed to have a soothing effect on the crowd, for soon after they became quiet. In the meantime Krollpfeiffer had remained unconscious upon the floor and was bleeding profusely from his wounds. He was carried up stairs and put to bed, where a medical examination disclosed the fact that his skull was badly crushed and that his wounds would probably prove fatal. He remained unconscious all day yesterday, and toward night his medical attendant had almost given up all hope. Constable Donohue was also confined to his bed yesterday from the injuries he received. "Mag" Schneider was taken to the county jail, where she is held to await charges of assault and battery and mayhem. Brophy, Krollpfeiffer's assailant, succeeded in making his escape and has not yet been captured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Twenty saloon-keepers were committed for trial at the Tombs Court yesterday, for violation of the Excise law.

The Tammany Society met last night, Sachem Miles B. Andrus in the chair, and initiated twenty-eight members.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will lecture this evening at Chickering Hall on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty."

James Corcoran, of No. 49 Mott street, accidentally shot himself through the hand, while carelessly handling a pistol yesterday.

Thomas McMahon and George W. Whitman, arrested on Saturday on the charge of assaulting Officer Cottrell, state that Cottrell provoked the affair and made the arrests from malice.

The provision trade of the Produce Exchange considered yesterday a proposition to abolish one of the two calls which at present exist, and decided almost unanimously against the motion.

While James Farrell, aged twenty-six, of No. 11 Oak street, was at work in the hold of the ship Santa Clara, at Pier No. 19, East River, he was struck in the side by a bar of pig-iron, and was seriously injured.

Alexander Matthews, a convict who escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island on Feb. 5, and made his escape to Long Island, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Twenty-third Precinct and returned to his former quarters.

Bishop Potter confirmed thirty-four persons Sunday afternoon, in the Floating Episcopal Church, foot of Pike street. Several seamen were among the number. One aged sailor, entirely blind, was led up to the chancel rails by his wife, who was also confirmed with her husband.

William Schuler, aged eighteen, of No. 274 Third street, had his left leg broken by a collision yesterday, between Car No. 56, of the Avenue B Line, and Car No. 45, of the Avenue C Line, at the corner of Rutgers street and East Broadway. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Another complaint was made at Essex Market yesterday against the old swindler, Dr. Zaab, alias Suppe, alias Lowe, by Andrew Otto, of No. 315 East Eighth street, who charged Zaab with swindling him out of $1,075 by representing himself as Chief Physician at the Charity Hospital.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance met in the Bible House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. Rev. William M. Taylor was elected Chairman, and the other officers of the committee were re-elected. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

It was rumored at Police Head-quarters yesterday that Capt. Charles Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, one of the oldest Captains in the force, intended to resign. In case the resignation is accepted, Capt. Sanders, now of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, will probably succeed Capt. Ulman in command of the Tenth Precinct.

On Saturday last Mrs. Jennie Cammeron, a manufacturer of ladies' fittings, at No. 24 Union square, intrusted her errand boy, Edward Miller, with the delivery of $90 worth of goods. The boy failed to return. Mrs. Cammeron gave the case to the Police, who succeeded in arresting young Miller and the receiver of the goods, Charles Mink, of No. 39 Baxter street.

In the matter of the foreclosure proceedings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, the Court of Danville, Ill., yesterday sustained in full all the proceedings of the foreclosure committee, by which the decree of foreclosure was entered in Ohio. The court refused all applications of the stockholders and the equipment bondholders to become parties to the suit.

Capt. Buckley, of the Chicago Police Force, arrived in this City yesterday in search of Patrick Cullerton, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., for seduction and grand larceny. Cullerton had been arrested by Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, and was delivered by Superintendent Walling to Capt. Buckley, who left with his prisoner for Chicago last evening.

BROOKLYN.

The poor-boxes in St. Francis De Sales Church, at Hull street and Broadway, were robbed on Sunday night, during service in the church, of $12.

Detective Price accidentally shot himself in the hand yesterday while pursuing a burglar through Schenck street, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

Eliza Hennesy, aged fifty-five years, residing at No. 77 Rapelyea street, died yesterday morning from the effect of injuries received by falling down a flight of seven stone steps on Saturday last.

The residence of Mr. William Seymour, of No. 158 South Oxford street, was entered last night by a thief, who stole $100 in bills, and $263 worth of jewelry, making his escape out of a second-story window.

The divorce suit of Nellie C. Kane vs. Rev. James J. Kane was called yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Dyckman. The hearing was postponed until May next to give time to examine the defendant by commission, who is in Italy for the benefit of his health.

The Loughrey brothers, who were tried and convicted last Fall in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of counterfeiting five cent nickel coins, and who escaped from Raymond Street Jail pending sentence, were arraigned for sentence yesterday, before Judge Benedict. Gen. I. A. Catlin, attorney for the prisoners, made a motion for arrest of judgment which will be argued at noon to-morrow.

The Jail Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning to consider the resolution to reduce the price of boarding prisoners in the County Jail from thirty-five to twenty-five cents per day. Two subcommittees were appointed, one to inquire into the cost and quality of the food furnished now as compared with that of 1865, and the other to inquire into the price of labor now as compared with the price paid in 1865.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The rain which fell on Sunday night, and froze as it came down, rendered the carriage-roads, sidewalks, and ordinary footpaths in all directions almost impassable yesterday. Many pedestrians were severely injured by falling.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County have issued a call for a convention, to be held at Moran's Hall, White Plains, on Saturday, March 11, to select three delegates to represent the district in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, March 22.

Isaac Wilson, a resident of White Plains, was indicted some time ago by the Grand Jury of Westchester County for obtaining about seven hundred dollars, from a farmer living in the neighborhood, by falsely representing that he could give some very important evidence for the latter against his young wife, in a divorce suit which was instituted on the strength of such revelations. Wilson left the village after obtaining the money, and has since kept away. On Saturday he was arrested at the Grand Central Depot on a bench warrant, and was yesterday taken to the County Jail at White Plains to await trial for the alleged offense.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $9,353 63 in taxes and assessments last week.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, William Murphy was sent to State Prison for two years and a half, for burglary.

James Hand, the convicted Tax Commissioner of Paterson, was taken to Trenton, yesterday, by Sheriff Blundell, and lodged in State Prison.

A large force of laborers were put to work yesterday to reduce the road-bed of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to a narrow gauge.

Calvin Kull, Stephen Wood, and Barney O'Rourke, all boys, were arrested yesterday and committed to answer a charge of burglary at Peter Westervelt's house, on Johnson avenue, Jersey City.

A boy named Daniel Baldwin was arrested in Newark yesterday for alleged complicity with other boys in stealing $3 50 from the poor-box in St. John's Catholic Church. He was committed for trial.

Patrick Martin, aged eighty years, was run over by a team of horses in New-Brunswick, Saturday, and sustained probably fatal injuries. Cornelius Vanderveer, the driver, who was intoxicated, was arrested.

Joseph Leibstein has been arrested in Newark on a charge of swindling George J. Beffert out of $1,050, by selling him a piece of property which he had already conveyed to another person. The accused gave bail to answer.

Simeon Buttell, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Orange and Fourteenth streets, Newark, has been arrested on a charge of selling beer to minors. Several children who were sent by their parents for beer have been subpœnaed as witnesses against him.

Louis Reschke, a well-known character in Elizabeth, was found at a late hour Sunday night lying on the sidewalk on Rahway avenue, near South street, dead. An examination showed that his neck had been broken, probably by a fall on the slippery sidewalk. An inquest will be held.

The neighborhood of No. 16 Grand street, Jersey City, was greatly excited Sunday night by the antics of Mrs. Bohm, a German woman, who is supposed to have been suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. Her diseased imagination conjured up numberless snakes and reptiles which were surrounding and threatening her. She finally seized a can of kerosene oil and threw it on the stove for the purpose of setting fire to the house. Her clothing caught fire, and had it not been for the prompt assistance of several men who enveloped her in blankets she would have been burned to death.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

LARGE MEETING OF THE NEW KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

There was a large attendance last night at the meeting of the new "Kings County Democratic General Committee," with which Mr. Marshall and Gen. Slocum are prominently connected. James Murphy occupied the chair, and all the wards were represented by full delegations, as were the four county towns. The following permanent officers were elected: President, C. S. Higgins; Vice Presidents, ex-Judge Thompson and William Parks; Recording Secretary, Thomas M. Ivans; Corresponding Secretary, Charles McLaughlin; Executive Committee, Messrs. Slocum, Murphy, Eschwege, McGill, and Gorr; Treasurer, N. H. Clemens. A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of the act, now pending at Albany, separating the State from the county ticket at each election. A resolution was offered to form ward clubs without delay, which was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution was offered by William White, declaring that this committee is entirely Democratic, with no Republican affiliations, alliances, or combinations. Ex-Gov. Lowe suggested that this committee should clearly define its position and declare that it meant no affiliation with Republicans, no "bosses," and no surrender to one-man power. There were other Democrats whom the speaker thought ought to be with them, and if the regular organization would lower their standard a little perhaps all the Democrats of Kings County might yet affiliate. If the old organization would repudiate its "boss," reform some of its false practices, do away with primary tricks, and try and be honest, there would be no separate ground for the new committee to stand on, and all might become united. He wanted an amendment to the resolution informing all Democrats of the willingness of this committee to meet them on common ground, and never surrender to the common enemy—the Republicans. The whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee. Ex-Gov. Lowe gave notice that the new committee intended to go to the next State Convention and to claim to represent the regular Democracy of Kings County; he therefore urged the immediate formation of the clubs in order that the names of members might be enrolled. It was his opinion that the signatures of 15,000 members could be obtained within thirty days.

A subcommittee of the Kings County Democratic Committee met last evening at the head-quarters of the committee, corner of Court and Remsen streets, to listen to the complaints and suggestions of disaffected Democrats. The first speaker was Mr. Williams, a lawyer, who urged the thorough and speedy organization of the party in each ward. Mr. Michael Kenney, a working man from the Seventh Ward, made a speech in which he complained of the mismanagement of the primaries by the local organization. He thought the new committee would amount to nothing, as their real object was to aid the Republicans. He eulogized "Boss" McLaughlin, with whom he said he had not spoken for fourteen years, as possessing the cleanest record of any politician in Brooklyn. Several other addresses were made, and the committee adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

PETITIONS FOR STEAM TRANSIT—A PECULIAR PROPOSITION FROM A PROPERTY OWNER—REPORTS ON THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alderman French, President of the board, in the chair. The resignation of J. L. Zabriskie, as physician at the Truant Home, was received and accepted, and Dr. R. G. N. Combs was appointed to fill the vacancy. A communication was received from several members of the New-York Produce Exchange residing in Brooklyn, asking that steam communication be established on Atlantic avenue, for the speedy transit of passengers from Atlantic Ferry to the steam railroads on Long Island. Several similar petitions were also received from other citizens of Brooklyn, including several property owners on Atlantic avenue, all of which were referred to the Railroad Committee. A communication was received from John T. Thorn, of Bridge street, as follows:

To the Common Council, &c.:

I see by the public prints that it is the intention of your honorable body, at the approaching Centennial holiday, to make, by fire-works, &c., an unusual celebration, for which I presume you will make a liberal appropriation of the public moneys. Now, inasmuch as I, a citizen of Brooklyn, am imbued with similar sentiments of patriotism and recklessness, I make the following proposition: Being the unfortunate owner of a couple of houses which I begin to realize are not worth the taxes and assessments levied upon them, and desiring to get away from a city altogether too costly for my limited means, I offer the said houses to your honorable body as a bonfire on the Fourth of July.

This peculiar missive was received with an outburst of laughter, in which the members of the board and spectators joined, and was referred to the Special Committee on Fireworks when appointed. A report was received from the Committee on Water and Drainage, setting forth that it was inexpedient to spend any more money on the new Hempstead Reservoir until it was ascertained that the dam would hold twelve feet of water, and directing the gates of the reservoir to be closed, and remain closed, until there was secured an accumulation of twelve feet of water, which report was adopted. The Committee on Lands and Buildings reported in favor of leasing the building now occupied as Police Head-quarters, for one year, at an annual rental of $5,000. The price now paid is $7,000. The report was adopted, and a committee of three was appointed to negotiate for certain lands on Adams street, between Myrtle avenue and Johnson street, for the purpose of erecting thereon public buildings for the use of the city.

Alderman Fritz, from the Committee on Salaries, presented the majority report of that committee on the reduction of the salaries of heads of departments, not fixed by law. The resolution accompanying the report provides for a reduction of ten per cent. on salaries between $1,500 and $3,000, and twenty per cent. on salaries above $3,000, and provides that salaries of $1,500 and $3,000 remain as at present, the total reduction being $30,000. Alderman Shepard presented a minority report, proposing an aggregate reduction of $50,000. The total pay roll of the City Government at present is $1,500,000, of which the Board of Aldermen control only $300,000. The majority report was adopted.

THE WORK OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING OF THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

At the meeting of the Methodist Episcopal preachers yesterday Rev. B. C. Lippincott read a paper on the question, "Whether it is necessary for the General Conference to frame a law for the more efficient government of Sabbath schools?" After giving a synopsis of the present laws, he said that the report for 1875 showed that we have here 19,287 schools, with 1,406,168 scholars, and 207,182 officers and teachers, and of this large number only 87,700 were reported as converted. Our Sunday-schools, at least a large number of them were places for recreation, for flirtation, for match-making, and the display of the latest fashions—were, in fact, were social clubs. Some of the teachers and officers were immoral, and many totally inefficient. The difficulty was that as the law now stood the Quarterly Conference and the Sunday-school associations were put in opposition, and unfortunately they were very often at variance. If, for instance, our association wanted to get rid of its Superintendent, it could not do so without the concurrence of the Conference and if, on the other hand, the Conference dismissed a Superintendent, it could not appoint another in his place. The Conference could approve or reject, but could not appoint, and consequently a rejected Superintendent might be re-elected. He proposed as a remedy for this, that every Sunday-school should be made the child of the Church, its officers be elected by the Church; and its expenses provided for in the same manner as those of the Church. At present money is raised for the support of these schools by fairs, shows, tableaux, and raffles, and he had been present when a mock marriage was offered as one of the attractions. He thought this was an unmanly and improper way of raising funds.

Rev. Mr. Curry said that it was administration and not legislation that was wanted. The Pastor was the rightful head of the Sunday-school, and if he had not backbone enough to maintain his place legislation would not give it to him. Some further discussion ensued, and it appeared that considerable difference of opinion existed as to the interpretation of the law, the rights of associations, and the power of the Quarterly Conference. On motion of Rev. Mr. Holdich, a committee of five was appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing the General Conference on the subject. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.

Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that, some time between 6 o'clock on Saturday evening and 7 o'clock on Sunday, the store of James Fee, importer of linens and dry-goods, had been visited by burglars and robbed of goods valued at $3,500. The store is situated on the second floor of No. 336 Bowery, the first floor of the building being occupied as a cigar store. The burglars forced open the front hall door during the night and after thus gaining access to the premises ascended to the second floor where they broke through the door leading to the store occupied by Mr. Fee. They selected from the 500 pieces of Japanese silk, valued at $2,500 and a quantity of table linens, handkerchiefs, &c., valued at $1,000, with which they made their escape. They probably made their escape during Sunday morning, and must have employed either a coach or a wagon to remove the stolen goods. The officer on patrol says that he tried the door of the premises at 6:45 A. M., and it was then secure. It was found open at 7 o'clock, and the burglary was then discovered. No traces of the burglars or of the property has been obtained by the Police.

THE ICE HARVEST.

The National Ice Company are actively engaged cutting ice at Lake Mahopac. It is believed that the yield will be from 50,000 to 60,000 tons. They have already harvested a stack 100 feet square and 25 feet high, which will be temporarily covered with boards. As soon as the work of cutting is complete the transportation of the entire yield to the ice-houses of this City and Brooklyn will be begun.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS

Who work with edge tools, or fire, often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—[illegible], Miss Beatrice Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible], Capt. Alexander Ingraham, Charles Mullineux, Miss Charlotte Skegg, H. H. Stevens, W. C. Smithard, Miss Ellen Carroll, Arthur Martin, Max Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, Mrs. Johnston, Harry Johnston, L. C. F. Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, Miss M. A. Bryant, Mrs. H. Stringer and two children, Mrs. A. Welon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....5:52 | Moon sets..11:01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:44 | Gov.Island.11:33 | Hell Gate..12:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Feb. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Eng., Williams & Guion.

Barks Misko, (Br.,) Cape, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; John Worsten, Winnes, Anjier for orders, Vernon H. Brown; Edmond Gabrielle, (Fr.,) [illegible], Cette, France, Edward Unkart.

Brigs Fannie B. Tucker, Tucker, Santander and Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; Nellie, Higgins, Humacao, P. R., E. Sanchez & Dolz; Goodwin, Craig, Marseilles, France, James Henry; Gipsy, (Dan.,) Jayne, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Abiel Abbott; Havana, Meyer, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Gertrude E. Smith, Jameson, Algiers City, H. P. Brown & Co.; Lucretia Jane, (Br.,) Greenwood, Pointe a Pitre, Guad., Boyd & Hincken.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wilson, Providence, via Newport, H. W. Jackson & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall Feb. 18 and Havana 24th, with mdse. and 57 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 25, lat. 28 01, lon. 79 46, passed four American war steamers, bound S., and brig George J. Perry, bound N.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Andrews, London Feb. 9, with mdse. and 72 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 19, lat. 44 45, lon. 43 36, passed a German steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 33, lon. 54 50, passed a French steamer bound E., showing signal letters H. F. T. G.; same day, lat. 42 30, lon. 55, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 40 05, lon. 65, passed a brig-rigged and a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 27th, 220 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool; 120 miles, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Fernandina Feb. 23, Brunswick 24th, and Port Royal 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Feb. 20, and Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 25, lat. 29 24, lon. 79 46, passed bark Flora, (Norw.,) bound N.

Ship Thyatira, (of Aberdeen,) McKay, Hong Kong Nov. 9, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Antonia Canepa, (Ger.,) Faagreen, Gibraltar 42 ds., in ballast to master. Jan. 21, lat. 34 53, lon. 13 57, spoke bark Riderkerk, (Ger.,) from Genoa, for Pensacola; 23d, lat. 35 59, lon. 19 59, spoke brig Juliet C. Clark, from Messina, for Philadelphia.

Bark Sicilian, (of Boston,) Snow, Muscat Oct. 18 and Zanzibar Dec. 8, with mdse. to George Ropes. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1 and crossed the equator 26th in lon. 31 20; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Cremona, Gove, Yokohama Nov. 8, with teas to Carter, Hawley & Co.—vessel to Pray & Dickens. Passed Anjier Dec. 4, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6, and crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 34 45; Feb. 18, lat. 28 31, lon. 69 30, spoke schr. Carrie S. Webb, from Jacksonville, for Porto Rico.

Bark Ada Wiswell, (of East Machias,) Wiswell, Buenos Ayres Dec. 30, with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Balleu, Miragoane 16 ds., with mdse. to Thackray & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Charlie, (Br.,) McDonald, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Wyoming, (of Boston,) Foss, Caibarien 11 ds., with molasses to Rubira & Co., vessel to Parsons & Loud. Left in port barks Florence Peters, Endeavor, and Fannie H. Long; brigs H. P. Dewey, Express, Leone, and Lizzie M. Merrill; schrs. M. W. Smith, C. H. Foster, Quoddy, and Rubina, all for ports N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Anna Lyons, Baker, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Wm. M. Osborne, Wilson, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Electric Flash, (of Gloucester,) Bailey, Fortune Bay, N. F., with frozen herring to Master.

Schr. White Swan, Rogers, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Wood's Hole, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, New-London.

SAILED—Steam-ship Albermarle, for Lewes, Del.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 19.—Arr. brig W. A. Henry, (Br.,) Smith, Porto Cabello; schr. C. W. May, Davis, Matanzas; 21st, schr. Abbie Corson, Corson, Havana; 25th barks John J. Marsh, Fickett, New-York, and Mathew Baird, Greenleaf, New-Haven.

Sld. 19th, brig Seaside, (Br.,) Magrath, Sagua; 21st, brig. Zanoni, (Br.,) Leblanc, N. of Hatteras; 24th, brigs Martha A. Berry, Sylvester, do. and Merriwa, Dewe, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 18.—Arr. brig Christina, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, Jamaica.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer George Washington, Whitehead, New-York; brig Texada, (Br.,) English, Boston.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Arr. bark Pohono, (Br.,) Sangster, Genoa; 25th, schr. George W. Jewett, Pensacola; 26th, steamer King Arthur, (Br.,) Crowell, New-York; schr. W. L. Bradley, Chase, New-Orleans.

Sld. 20th, brigs Isis, Anderson, Sagua; [illegible], Sylvester, do.; Eliza Stevens, Carter, Matanzas and N. of Hatteras; schr. Almon Bird, Drinkwater, Cardenas; 21st, brig Josie A. Devereux, Higgins, do.; 25th, steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; schr. Abraham Richardson, Pray, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, Feb. 19.—Arr. brig John W. Hunt, Hunt, Havana; schrs. Lucy Graham, Smith, do.; Charles Lawrence, Lake, Cardenas.

Feb. 21.—Arr. schr. Kate M. Hilton, Adams, Havana.

Feb. 25.—Arr. barks Sarah E. Frazier, Knight, Portland; Almira Coombs, Langthorne, Teneriffe; schrs. Julia A. Merritt, (Br.,) Morehouse, St. John, N. B.; A. H. Howe, do.; William Wilson, Jones, Fall River; [illegible], Henley, do.; F. W. Emery, Falker, Baltimore.

25th.—Sld. brig S. V. Nicholls, (Br.,) Chase, N. of Hatteras.

SANTIAGO, Feb. 15.—Sld. brig Maria Wheeler, Grover, Guantanamo.

SMYRNA, Feb. 26.—Arr. previously, bark [illegible], Wyman, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sld. Dragen, Speculator, A. G. Jewett, Templar, Beethoven, Minnie M. Watts, Medea. Arr. on the 15th inst., Fortuna; on the 20th inst., Ciampa Emilie, Morning Star, Ceres, Avance; on the 23d inst., I. S. and L. C. Adams; on the 25th inst., Mindet, Golöfre, Tuisko; on the 26th inst., John McKean, Courser, Teresa Picasso, Bridgewater, (the last named at Falmouth,) Industria, Josephine, [illegible], Jamaica, United States, Chili, Fanny Atkinson, John Black, Bjorntræa, Canning; on the 27th inst., Timour, Phineas Pendleton, Onni, Nevada, (the last named at Deal). "Beef," Minerva, Emma C. Beal, (the last named at Queenstown,) Gulvare, Aquila, Aster, Henrietta, Jalawar; on the 28th inst., Kate Carnie, Samuel Welsh, Brage, Economy, Koln, Elizabeth Cushing, Mendota.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York Feb. 19, passed Crookhaven at 5 A. M. to-day on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.—The American Line steamship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia Feb. 18, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

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